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TELEGRAMS.

Anticipated Attempt to Rescue Fenian Prisoners in England.

Protest of Russia Against the Eastern Policy of France.

Burning of the Steamship Raleigh—Reported Loss of Thirteen Lives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A General Attempt to Rescue Fenian Prisoners Anticipated.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The precautions of the Government against the Fenians continue. Very extensive and unusual preparations have been made to-day which indicate that the authorities are in possession of information that a general attempt is to be made by the Fenians to rescue the prisoners confined in the various parts of the United Kingdom for complicity in the late outrages, both in England and Ireland. In addition to the regular police force, special constables are everywhere on duty, and other precautionary measures have been adopted by the Government, which, it is hoped, will result in the preservation of order.

Comments of the Press Upon the Abyssinian War.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the subject of the Abyssinian war, which it fears will be protracted until next year. It blames Sir WM. NAPIER, the commander of the British forces, for the delays which the expedition has encountered, and says nothing of consequence can be done during the present season.

RUSSIA.

Protest Against the Action of France in Regard to the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The Russian Government has addressed a note to the Government of France protesting earnestly against the shifting policy of the latter upon the Eastern question.

CHINA.

Continued Success of the Rebels.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Advices from China by the overland mail and telegraph report that the rebels are meeting with success in their operations against the Imperial Government.

STEAMSHIP BURNED.

Burning of the Steamship Raleigh at Sea—Thirteen Lives Lost—Arrival of the Survivors at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Raleigh*, from New-York for New-Orleans, was burned yesterday about twenty miles off the coast. Eighteen of the passengers and crew were brought here by a tug this morning. Thirteen lives are supposed to have been lost, including Capt. MARSHMAN. Twenty-four persons are still missing; they were last seen in the boat or clinging to pieces of the wreck. Further particulars are expected this afternoon.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, President of the Lewis and Beecher Company, and an esteemed and prominent citizen, died suddenly this morning, aged 57 years. He died of apoplexy.

Fire.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Messrs. W. E. STEVENS & Co.'s iron foundry in this city was destroyed by fire this evening. It was fully insured, and the loss is not known.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

A Gloomy Prospect for the South—Condition of the Blacks—The Constitutional Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 16, 1867.

The South is now passing through a terrible yet necessary revolution. It is terrible, as involving general bankruptcy, the prostration of business and universal gloom; yet necessary, as the means to a happier adjustment of society on the basis of a sound political economy and of just relations between man and man. The past few years have been full of misfortune and disappointed hopes, until now the pressing question is one of bare subsistence, of bread and butter, but the worst has not come. The South has not yet touched bottom. The factors have made advances on the strength of prospective crops, but for two or three years, especially the last, the harvests have been meagre, and the merchants will get small or no returns. If affairs go on as they are for ninety days longer, there must be many failures. It is quite impossible to make collections. The money is not to be had. I heard one merchant say that of $19,000 due him by different parties, chiefly planters, he could realize almost nothing. He had closed his business and was trying just to gain a bare support for his family until the return of better days. Meanwhile plantations are being sold at great sacrifices to pay taxes or mortgages. One estate in Mississippi, of 1,500 acres, was lately bid off at $1 50 an acre, another at $2 50 an acre, and one in Alabama, upon which the "improvements" were worth $10,000, went for $1,300. So it is going, and this process must continue until, to a great extent, plantations have changed hands. Many Southern men concede that Society is being broken up from its foundations, and that a new order of things is inevitable. It is coming to this, that a man will own only as much land as he can manage personally with a few "hands," according to the Northern practice, which, of course, will be far better for the South than the old system. The new system of labor, as well as the poverty of the people, makes the change necessary. Formerly the negroes could be put under overseers and compelled to work, while the rich proprietor and his sons could live at ease and spend much of their time abroad. That day is over. A planter must look after his own affairs, and the blacks will respect and obey him, when they would not a subordinate. This is human nature. And from how many evils, growing out of the practice of absenteeism will the new system save both the employer and the employed! With smaller farms and a denser population, free schools can be built up and churches multiplied, the mechanic arts will be developed, and thriving villages for local trade everywhere spring up. A varied industry will come, which is always safer and more profitable than a single staple, and which will develop the resources of the country and the inventive genius of the people. To reach this Canaan the people must pass through the desert and the Red Sea. But the day of prosperity must come.

The coming Winter will be a hard one for whites and blacks, especially for the latter, who, in large numbers, have been dismissed by their employers, and are even now nigh to starvation. What is to come of them before the next crop? And what if that should fail? It is complained that the negroes are stealing hogs and cattle, &c., but it is with these poor creatures a question of life or death. In some cases the planters had not wherewith to pay their help; in others they have shown a cruel disregard of their welfare, and are crying out that the negro is lazy, cannot take care of himself, is reverting to barbarism, &c., whereas the circumstances are all against him. In many cases, where they have a chance, I know that there is real improvement in their condition. Not a few have bought small lots of land, upon which they are living comfortably in their own houses. In the vicinity of New-Orleans are several black communities, where the schoolhouse and the church, erected with their own means, prove their capacity for self-support and self-government. And as to the charge of stealing brought against the negroes in the country parishes, it can be matched by the conduct of not a few planters, who, instead of forwarding their cotton to their creditors, who had advanced the money which made the crop, ship it secretly to other parties. This is said to be quite common, the planters paying double or treble in the cost of transportation, in order to dodge the commission merchant. This may be more genteel than stealing pigs or robbing hen-roosts, but scarcely more honest.

The Constitutional Convention is trying to reconstruct society. Its ability to do so is to be proved. It contains several able and honest members, such as Judge TALIAFERO, Judge CRAWFORD, Mr. LUDELING, Gen. FULLER and others, but too large a percentage of reckless demagogues, who flatter the colored people in order to manipulate them to their own advantage. Some of this class are trying to dissuade the blacks from colonizing Government land, telling them that the great plantations will be broken up, and then they can get land for a song; and also from sending their children to the free schools which the city has opened—equal in every respect to the other public schools, only they are not mixed. In consequence of this bad advice, addressed to the prejudices of the blacks, the schools were at first (they were opened in October) almost unattended; but better counsels have since prevailed, and now some 1,500 colored children are in attendance. These demagogues, some of whom were once known as violent rebels, are urging the blacks on to ultra measures beyond their present capacity. I fear that large numbers of the present generation will have to be ground between the upper and nether millstones, for now the planters are combining to organize labor in such a way as tends to a kind of serfdom; and strange as it may appear, yet it is true that this will be encouraged by not a few leading blacks, whom the planters, by flattery and bribes, make the instruments of their plot. The pressure of necessity will also bring many poor ignorant blacks to almost any terms; and when these leading spirits of their own color, some of them ministers, combine with the planters, their submission is sure. And this will take place, it is to be feared, whatever Constitution is adopted. The planters are combining to resist the tendency to a disruption of their estates, and if they can only drift over present difficulties, pay their taxes and keep above board, they hope yet to control labor. I fear that the present generation, in consequence of the ignorance and many evil habits induced by Slavery, will never get fairly out of bondage. Congress must see that the rights of these people are assured to them, and then we must educate the children up to a capacity for a higher condition. At present there is only chaos. By and by, after many trials and failures, the day of prosperity will come. But it must be remembered that an ignorant population, like the blacks, cannot be suddenly lifted up to a fitness for self-government. Education is a slow process. It took the Israelites forty years to rid themselves of the vices of their slave-condition, and only the second generation entered the land of promise. Congress has a difficult task to protect these late bondmen, and yet prevent the immense evils of an ignorant ruling class. JAY.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

Confession of An Old Crime—A Serious Stabbing Affair—Navy-Yard at Puget Sound—A Magnificent Region for Settlers—Scene in the Mormon Theatre—A Boiling Lake.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 29, 1867.

The old adage that murder will out has been fully exemplified in the case of Dr. MARSH, who was murdered eleven years ago, on the plain which lies between Mount Diablo and Guison City. The Doctor, who was on his way to this city to be married, was met by three Mexicans, one of whom entertained a deep feeling of revenge against him, on account of a law suit between them, which had been decided in the Doctor's favor. Some words passed between them, when all three set upon the Doctor, and, after a desperate struggle on his part, succeeded in killing him. The next morning, at daylight, an empty buggy was found near the bridge in Mortinez, with overturned cushions and foot-marks of yellow clay on them, and on the apron of the boot. It was damp with dew, and had evidently been out all night. Some one recognized the buggy as one belonging to Dr. MARSH. A search was made and the body discovered. As the three Mexicans were seen going into the plain just before nightfall they were suspected of having committed the crime, and were arrested, but there was not sufficient proof to produce their conviction. Ten years passed away, and, although the event was not forgotten, yet it seemed impossible that any of the guilty would be brought to justice. One of them, however, would often murmer, when in a state of inebriation, that he knew all about the murder of Dr. MARSH. This led to inquiries by the son and daughter of the murdered man, which resulted in the arrest of all the parties. At the trial, last week, one of the parties turned State's evidence, and made a clean breast of the whole affair. One was acquitted on account of his extreme youth at the time the murder was committed. The third member of the party was convicted of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for the term of his natural life. He owes his life to the dislike of jurors to place too much reliance upon the word of men who tell of their comrades to save their own necks.

THE POLICE JUDGESHIP.

At the recent Judicial election, the Democratic candidate for Police Justice had a few tickets printed with his name on to fill the balance of the unexpired term of Judge SHEPHERD. All the votes cast of this particular stripe were for him, and with a heart full of joy he qualified, and respectfully requested Judge RIX to vacate the bench, to which Judge RIX entered a very strong demurrer, contending that a correct interpretation of the law relating to judicial elections entitled him to the full benefit of the term. The case was ably argued before District Judge DWINNETLE, who decided in favor of Judge PROVINES. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, who yesterday overruled the decision of Judge DWINELLE, and decided that Judge RIX was entitled to hold for the full term for which Judge SHEPHERD was elected.

A STABBING AFFAIR.

Irishmen to rule America, is a cry which has been heard in the streets ever since election, from Erin's sons. This cry strikes terror to the heart of poor Johnny Chinaman, whose yellow cheeks turn to a very light pale whenever he hears it. Early this morning a drunken Irishman attacked an unfortunate Celestial, and took his bamboo basket and pole away from him. Johnny at once beat a retreat into the Italian fish market, followed by Paddy, who seemed bent on giving him a beating for daring to be born a Chinaman. Some of the Italians interfered and put the Irishman out of the market, but he soon returned with a large knife, and approaching a stall where an Italian was in a stooping posture raised it with both hands, and as the Italian looked up struck him a fearful slashing blow with the weapon across the face, just below the eyes, nearly severing his nose and cutting a deep gash through each cheek. Instantly a number of Italians seized their knives and rushed upon the Irishman, and one of them seizing him by the hair was about to draw his knife across his throat when a comrade seized his arm. At this point the officers arrived and took him to the Station-house. A great deal of interest is manifested as to what course the new Democratic Police Judge will take in such cases, as the members of that party do not recognize the Chinese as human beings.

A NAVY-YARD AT PUGET SOUND.

There is a report that Government officers are engaged in selecting a site for a navy-yard on the shores of Puget Sound, within the limits of Washington Territory. The resources for the supply of a navy-yard are greater on the Sound than on any other part of the Pacific coast. As our coast-line has an extension of nearly 1,000 miles, a navy-yard 800 miles from the one at Mare Island will become a necessity. Large parties from the East are also selecting locations for ship-yards, and expect to do a large business. Three of them are already in operation.

A MAGNIFICENT REGION.

Let those who are interested in California, and feel a desire to make it their future home, take down their maps and follow me into one of the finest agricultural sections of this State and Oregon. This section, which stretches along the coast of Northern California and Southern Oregon, is a large scope of country of the character of which, perhaps, less is known than of any other district of like extent, in either State. This region reaches from Mendocino County far into Oregon, and is bounded on the east by the coast-range of mountains, and on the west by the ocean, extending in length over two hundred miles, and in breadth from sixty to eighty miles. Its climate is mild and salubrious, the mean temperature not differing much from that of the neighborhood of San Francisco. The great part of this country is rugged, and even mountainous; but there are extensive level tracts near the sea, and many small valleys containing rich bottom lands. Large sections of it are heavily timbered, and there is a dense forest-belt, consisting of red-wood, fir, spruce and pine, stretching along the coast and reaching inland from ten to twelve miles. Beyond this belt of timber, lying in Klamath and Humboldt Counties, is a district known as the Bold Hills. These hills contain but little timber, but they are covered with a luxurious growth of wild oats and grasses, constituting one of the finest grazing counties on the Pacific coast. It is beginning to attract attention as a stock-raising region, and settlers are pouring in and taking up the land. Some years ago settlers from Oregon were attracted here, and would have done well but for the depredations of the Indians, who finally compelled them leave the country, which till recently has remained wholly unoccupied. The greater part of the Indians having been removed, this source of danger and annoyance is at an end, and the country offers great inducements to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. At present it is distant and isolated, but in a few years the San Francisco and Portland Railroad will run directly through it, which will not only greatly enhance the value of the land, but will bring the settler within easy access of all the great markets. These Bold Hills having a rich soil and plenty of water, are scarcely less valuable for fruit raising and farming than for stock raising. Many of the valleys with their rich bottom lands are well adapted for grain and fruit raising. It only needs the completing of the railroad to make this the most valuable agricultural district on the Pacific coast. In my next I shall give an account of beach-mining as it is carried on in this Northern coast.

SCENE IN A SALT LAKE THEATRE.

It seems that the Mormon parsons do not entertain any conscientious scruples about attending the theatre and other places of amusements. A young lady was seated in the parquet, engaged in the customary innocent amusement of gazing at her neighbors with her opera glass. This did not accord with the sense of propriety of a high-church dignitary, who rudely poked her in the back with a cane and sternly commanded her to desist from such unladylike employment. The young lady was so overcome with shame and confusion at this public rebuke that she went off into a fit of hysterics and had to be carried out of the theatre.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEVADA.

Two very severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Nevada last evening. The first occurred about 5:50, and the other about an hour later. The first was the heaviest and was accompanied by a rumbling sound like distant thunder.

A BOILING LAKE.

In Monitor Valley, a short distance from Humphrey's station, there is a singular boiling caldron now known as Diana's bowl. In the centre of a low round hill composed of sedimentary matter, there is a natural bowl about 70 feet in diameter, and apparently 60 or 70 feet in depth. At the bottom there is a large volume of scalding water constantly in active ebullition. The water is so remarkably pure that a stone thrown into it is seen descending with a spiral motion to a great depth, being gradually drawn toward the point where the spring seems to be sent from the rocks beneath. The most singular feature about this hot spring is that it does not appear to have any outlet, and yet its level does not seem to vary. The surface of the water is some twenty feet lower than the rim of the bowl, and can be reached only by the aid of a rope. ROD.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

Compensation of Delegates—The Convention Addressed by Gen. Pope—Adjournment—Business Stagnation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.

The opponents of reconstruction augur great good to their cause from the vote of the majority of the Convention this morning adhering to and reaffirming the ordinance by which the delegates have voted themselves $9 per diem, and twenty cents per mile mileage going to and returning from their homes. When a majority of the members who sustained this ordinance have offered at least one proposition each postponing indefinitely the payment of debts and the collection of taxes, and giving every citizen a valuable homestead which shall be exempt forever from all past and future indebtedness, and this on the ground of the dire poverty of the people, the opponents of reconstruction, and many of the friends of that measure, expose the flagrant inconsistency of the relief professions and the lavish act, the opponents rejoicing at having received such powerful aid from the enemy's camp, and the friends of reconstruction regretting that selfishness has so far triumphed over prudence and patriotism. Until last year, when the high prices of provisions made a change necessary, the per diem of the members of the Georgia Legislature was five dollars, and the mileage, I think, ten cents per mile. When the change was made cotton was 31 cents per pound and the hotel charges at Milledgeville were $5 per day for board. Now cotton is 10 cents per pound, and the cost of board at the first hotel in Atlanta is but $4 per day, deduction being made for messes which many of the delegates have formed. According to the present rates of compensation to delegates and officers of the Convention, and allowing for contingent expenses, no less a sum than $100,000 will be required to be raised by taxation to pay the expense, which will be exactly an addition of 25 per cent. to the taxation which now exists, and from which delegates ask the Convention to relieve the people. An effort was made to reduce the per diem to $5 and the mileage to 10 cents, but it was defeated by a very large majority, in which were comprised all the Radicals and all the colored delegates.

The weapon thus put in the hands of the Anti-Reconstruction Party, which is large in numbers, intelligence and influence, will be unsparingly used, and will go very far to neutralize any popularity which a measure of relief may be designed to give to the work of the Convention. The people will be made to see that relief measures which go outside of the Constitution are of doubtful utility and may result in anything but relief; and it will be shown that the Convention, knowing this, passed them only to throw dust in the eyes of the people. When it was practically in the power of the Convention to afford relief by economy and self-denial, it will be shown that instead of exercising it they ordered the tax-gatherer again to every man's door to make him pay twenty-five per cent. more taxes than he paid this year, or would have been called to pay in the coming year. Some of the best friends of reconstruction, and some of those in high official position, have expressed their regret to me since the vote was reaffirmed, and anybody who knows the temper and wants of the people must see how disastrously such a vote will operate.

Nearly all the business done to-day besides the pay question, to which I have referred, consisted of propositions to prevent the collection of debts and taxes, enact homestead laws and abolish arrest for debt.

Gen. POPE paid a visit to the Convention, and was received with loud applause by all the members standing in their places. The General thanked the Convention for their flattering reception, for their vote of confidence in his administration, recommended them to be wise, moderate and just, and discarding all passion and prejudice, apply themselves diligently to the great work which had been committed to their charge. After the General's short address, which was happily conceived and well delivered, the Convention took a recess of fifteen minutes to enable the delegates to pay their respects individually to the Commanding-General. This consisted in a general handshaking, which the General performed with good-natured dispatch as he walked down the aisles of the hall, and before the fifteen minutes had expired it was completed, and the General and Gen. DUNN, who accompanied him, had retired.

A resolution to adjourn on Monday, the 23d, to the 8th of January, was adopted. The adjournment would have been from to-day, 20th, to Jan. 8, but it is feared, and was so declared, that there may be some difficulty in getting money from the State Treasurer for the use of the Convention, and that it may be necessary for the body to take some action on Monday. It is rumored that the State Treasurer is not now in Georgia—that he is gone to New-York with the money to pay the interest on the bonds of the State, and that he undertook this mission thus early for the express purpose of escaping a draft from the Convention by order of Gen. POPE, which would, if paid, deprive him of the money to pay the interest on the bonds. I know nothing of the truth of the rumor; I only know it is current and that it is believed; and further, that the anticipation of trouble has held the delegates here till Monday, and caused all applications for leave of absence to be refused.

One of the largest and wealthiest merchants in this city told me this morning that since the passage by the Convention of the temporary ordinance prohibiting the levy of executions and sale of property, he has not been able to collect a hundred dollars, and that business, except a little retail trade, is practically dead throughout the State. A number of agents of Northern mercantile houses are here, looking as black as a thunder-cloud. They are not collecting a dime. Compared with the present financial condition of the State, that of this time last year was prosperity. I never saw such stagnation and utter want of confidence. Credit is dead and buried.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

There is reason to fear that the money difficulty in the Convention will lead to a misunderstanding, if not a conflict, between the military commander and the Governor of Georgia. Mr. ANGIER, a member of the Convention, (a mercantile man of this city,) went to Milledgeville last night with a view to obtaining from the treasury of the State $40,000, to pay the delegates their *per diem* and mileage, and thus enable them to discharge their hotel bills and pay their fare home. It is very positively asserted, and is credited by leading members of the Convention, that the Treasurer will not grant Mr. ANGIER's request or honor any draft of the Convention, for the reason that he cannot disburse money except in pursuance of legislative appropriation, that there are no unappropriated funds in the treasury, and that his bondsmen and himself would become legally liable for any sums which they might pay without proper authority of law. It is further stated and believed that the Governor will sustain this position, and if he had any power to control the Treasurer—which he has not—he would not exert it to make him comply with Mr. ANGIER's request. All this argument will be cut short it if be true that the Treasurer has gone to parts unknown for the express purpose of avoiding this draft and the controversy, and the same time securing the money to pay the bondholders. As. Gen. POPE has warranted Mr. ANGIER's mission, he may take umbrage at its failure, particualrly as the disappointed delegates will be in a very unamiable mood, and will urge the adoption of the strongest measures. The friends of Mr. BULLOCK will use the opportunity to press their favorite, and they are said to expect very confidently the realization of their hopes. In case of the utter failure of Mr. ANGIER's journey, and it appears that money from Milledgeville is unattainable, the next move and that immediate, will be to order the Superintendent of the State Railroad to pay over to Gen. POPE's order the sum required, out of the earnings of the road in his hands. I heard last night and this morning, that anticipating the necessity of this step, inquiry was made at Mr. ANSTELL's bank, where the money of the State is regularly deposited by the Superintendent, and it was found that there is "not one dollar of State funds in the bank," the deposit having been recently drawn out to meet the interest on the public debt.

The Conservative men talk very confidently that Mr. JOSHUA HILL and not Mr. BULLOCK, will be Mr. JENKINS' successor. I have tried to trace this confidence to its source, and have been unable to find any but the fact that Mr. HILL has visited Gen. POPE once or twice, that he has been seen talking confidentially to Gen. Dunn, and that he went home last evening "perfectly satisfied."

During the recess the "Moderates" have agreed to arrange and have ready, as a substitute, when the Radicals display their plans, an organic law in reference to suffrage, office and juries. They favor the qualified suffrage in force in Massachusetts, believing that the Radicals in Congress cannot object to a copy of their favorite civilization. They will deny the negro's eligibility to offices of every kind, and close the jury-box against them in cases where white men are parties, and provide very liberally for the education and improvement of the colored race. Some reliance is placed on the defection from the Radical ranks of certain white delegates, who have taken offence at the dictatorship of Mr. BRYANT and his colleagues from New-England, who were indiscreet enough to announce that they came to Georgia to enlighten the people's ignorance and "diffuse among them New-England civilization." If people are ignorant they hate to be told so, and are very apt to rebel against the self-constituted teacher. Until Mr. PRINCE, of Maine, representing, I believe, Washington County, Georgia, in the Convention, made the imprudent speech, I never saw a more compact, obedient or willing party than that which jumped on every occasion to sustain BRYANT's leadership. But within the last two days I have seen and heard evident signs of desertion by men who state that "they will be —— if they submit to be nose-led by a little Yankee, who only left Maine a few weeks ago, and who has the impudence to say he comes to learn them how to behave." The Moderates are industrious in fanning and feeding this little flame, and hope by the time the Convention reassembles to have seduced a considerable number. I have no idea, even should they succeed, that they can overcome the immense majority which the Radicals now possess, and which will never agree to any distinction of any sort between the races, except it be in favor of the negro, and to the injury of the white man.

All the stories about Gen. POPE's and Gen. DUNN's extreme radicalism and their encouragement of ultra measures are without foundation. I have not seen anybody who has really had interviews with the Generals I have mentioned, (a great number have imaginary interviews and conversations,) who does not say that these officers invariably urge moderation, mildness, and great caution, and that the less radical the changes made in the fundamental law the better the chances of its adoption by the people and of its securing their interests.

I mention the injustice to the military authorities, whose position and heavy responsibilities seem to expose them to the shafts of all parties, because they do not surrender their discretion to any party or agree to govern in the interest of any clique. Numbers of delegates have taken French leave, and have gone home to settle with their hands, enjoy their Christmas turkey with their families, and provide for a happy New-Year. Money, or the want of it, alone detains the others.

THE MURDER OF MR. HAMILTON.

Further Particulars of the Tragedy—The Insane Son's Attempts to Murder his Mother and Brother.

Correspondence of the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

MARYSVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1867.

This village and community are enshrouded in a mantle of gloom by one of the most horrifying tragedies known in the annals of crime, by the death of Hon. CORNELIUS S. HAMILTON, member of Congress from the Eight Congressional District of Ohio, by the hand of his eldest son, THOMAS C. HAMILTON, a youth of about 18. The facts in short are about as follows: The son THOMAS was considered and was a remarkably good and steady boy. About three weeks ago he became uneasy about himself, and wished his father to come home. His mother also being concerned about him, wrote Mr. HAMILTON to come home. He came home, and on Saturday last instituted proceedings in the Probate Court to send the boy to the Insane Asylum, but did not get the papers in time to send him on Saturday.

Sunday morning, at about 9 o'clock, Mr. HAMILTON said to his two oldest boys, THOMAS and JOHN, that they would go out and "feed." The three went out, the father carrying some corn fodder, a distance of ten or fifteen yards, and throwing it over in the barn lot, the younger (JOHN) going over and distributing it to the stock as the father directed. Mr. HAMILTON then bade JOHN go and prepare for Sunday-school. He did so, leaving the father and THOMAS picking up and scattering corn and stocks. He testifies that he looked back when part way to the house, and that THOMAS was watching him. He had got to the house and partly prepared to go to Sunday-school, when the mother went out on the porch and saw THOMAS coming to the house alone.

She inquired where was father? He picked up an ax and made for the mother. JOHN, seeing this demonstration, screamed, and diverted THOMAS from the mother to himself. He ran into the house, first into the dining-room, then to the hall, then into the sitting-room. Here THOMAS came upon him. JOHN ran past him, and slipped and fell about the time he reached the door, THOMAS making a blow at him, which took effect in the left shoulder and partially stunned him, but he crawled out of the house. THOMAS then made pursuit of the mother, who fled across the street to Mr. JOHN GUTHRIE'S, a distance of about 200 yards. Here he was met by Mr. GUTHRIE's family and Mr. F. WOOD, Superintendent of the Public Schools of this place, who bid him put down the ax—he carrying it in an elevated and menacing attitude. He assumed a more threatening manner, and made at Mr. WOOD, who retreated into the house. THOMAS followed to the door with the uplifted ax.

He then returned to the street, where he was met by M. C. LAWRENCE, Esq., who inquired of him, "Where is your father?" suspecting foul play. He, with the uplifted ax, then made for Mr. L., who retreated down and across the street, THOMAS following. THOMAS then crossed over the fence, and making in the direction of the wounded boy, who had gone back to the house and carried two small sisters a distance of one hundred yards or more, and was calling to Mr. J. C. BOTKIN, who had been attracted by the cry of distress, "Save my two little sisters!" Mr. Botkin reached the two sisters and took them up, but THOMAS was coming in and cut off his retreat, so he took them back to where they were by a woodpile. Taking a stick of wood, which to him seemed too unwieldy, he dropped it as THOMAS was coming on to him with the uplifted ax clenched in both hands. BOTKIN, with great presence of mind, seized the only alternative left him by jumping into him head first, striking him in the breast while his arms were uplifted to fell him with the ax. Thus he was captured.

Search was now made for the father, and the sequel shows that at the very place where JOHN left them—which is about thirty or forty yards from the house—THOMAS had killed his father and covered the body with corn-fodder. It appears that he had felled him with a heavy piece of two-inch board, striking him from behind, and fracturing the right posterior of the skull. The left posterior was also fractured, or better described by being badly mashed in. The heart sickens to describe and contemplate how one highly respected by all, and loved by many, was so suddenly and tragically removed from us.

Tragedies in the South—Murders in Florida and Alabama.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, in a letter from Apalachicola, Fla., gives the particulars of a terrible tragedy which occurred at that place on the evening of the 15th inst. About 9:30 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded, which proved to be in the store of a Mr. PRICE. A large crowd assembled, and it was rumored that PRICE was in the building. As search was about to be instituted a keg of powder in the store exploded, which blew off the roof of the building and scattered the *debris* in every direction, causing the crowd to run for safety. They crowded one upon another in a marsh back of the burning building, but fortunately no one was hurt. Efforts were made to subdue the flames, which were finally successful, and a search was then made for the missing man. His body was found near the centre of the building, and presented a sickening sight. The arms, legs and body were entirely burned, and the face terribly disfigured. Every part of the body was burned to a crisp, save the neck, around which a rope was drawn tightly. Mr. PRICE lived in the store—was supposed to have had considerable money in his possession, and the probability is that he was murdered. Suspicion pointed to parties up the river as the guilty ones, but no direct evidence of criminality had been obtained up to the evening of the 19th inst.

The Mobile *Times* of the 21st inst. gives the following particulars of the murder on the Wednesday night previous of a negro man named CÆSAR MORRIS, his wife, mother and child, near Perdido Station, Baldwin County, Ala.:

"Wednesday night a party of four white men, all drunk and armed with shot-guns, went to MORRIS' house and accused himself and family of stealing. Upon their denying the charge, the men fired upon MORRIS, killing him instantly; his wife next shared the same fate; his mother, an old woman, aged 80 years, was then shot through the heart while sitting in a chair; a very young child was also killed while asleep. The villains, thinking they had murdered the whole family, threw a blazing torch into the bed where the dead child was lying and left the house. A young girl, however, who had crawled under the bed unobserved when the shooting began, came out from her hiding-place after the murderers had left, and threw a bucket of water upon the fire, extinguishing it. Four men were arrested yesterday suspected of the horrible crime. The little girl identifies two of them, and the evidence is very strong against the other two. One of them, HUBBARD, was brought over by the military this morning, and is now confined at the camp of the Fifteenth Infantry. The others will be brought over to-morrow morning. Gen. SWAYNE has sent a squad of cavalry to the locality, who are now scouring the country in every direction, the supposition being that four other men, though not present at the murder, are implicated in it."

Gov. Brownlow's Suit for Imprisonment—Decision in the United States Court.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Free Press, Dec. [illegible]

In the United States Court yesterday, Judge TRIGG delivered his opinion in the cases of WM. G. BROWNLOW and J. A. and ROBERT PICKENS, Administrators *vs.* WM. H. SNEED and others. The two causes were heard together. In the Fall of 1863 suits were brought by BROWNLOW and the PICKENS', in the Circuit Court of Knox County for damages for false imprisonment, in the former case of W. G. BROWNLOW, and in the latter of SAMUEL PICKENS, deceased.

At the October Term of the Circuit Court of Knox County, 1864, Judge HALL presiding, the suits were dismissed as to all the defendants except SNEED, CROZIER and REYNOLDS, against whom, in default of pleas, judgments were taken and writs of inquiry awarded. Juries came to inquire and assess the damages, and in the case of BROWNLOW there was a verdict and judgment for $25,000—and in the case of the PICKENS' for $40,000—the defendants not appearing by counsel. Writs of *venditioni exponas* were awarded in each case, and the property attached was all sold by the Sheriff of Knox County, the plaintiffs becoming the purchasers, whereupon they took possession. Afterward both causes were taken to the Supreme Court, by writs of error.

It is proper to remark here that the property of the defendants, being very valuable, had, before the judgments, been libeled for confiscation before the United States District-Attorney, and, upon the dismissal of the information against the property of SNEED, he was restored to the possession of the same by Judge TRIGG.

At the last term of the Supreme Court, held at Knoxville, SNEED presented his petition, praying that the causes, under the act of Congress in such cases (he being a non-resident) be certified from that Court to the United States Court. This petition the Supreme Court allowed, and the causes were accordingly so certified.

In the meantime SNEED had filed his bills in the United States Court, setting forth, in full, the records in both causes from the State Court, charging that said judgments were null and void, and that so were all sales under them, and praying that all molestation of complainant under and by virtue of said proceedings be restrained, and that his title be disembarrassed, &c. To these bills the respondents demurred, and upon these demurrers this last application was had.

The argument of the question was very elaborate, consuming some six or eight days of the Court, and called forth as much professional ability as any cause that has engaged the attention of our courts for many years. The main point was that of the jurisdiction of the Court.

As before stated, Judge TRIGG yesterday rendered his decision. The demurrers were overruled, and, upon a review of the records from the State Court, the judgments above mentioned were declared null and void, and all title acquired thereunder was for nothing held. In the matter of the transfer of the causes from the Supreme Court of the State to the United States Court, Judge TRIGG held that the provisions of the act of Congress did not contemplate the removal of a cause from a court of exclusive appellate jurisdiction, and consequently declined to entertain the writs of error in that view of the case.

Whether the transfer of the causes from the Supreme Court of the State to a court that has no jurisdiction of the subject is not such an abandonment of the writs of error as leaves the judgments in full force in the court below, and whether the United States Court, in such case, has the right to review and set aside, on a collateral hearing, the judgment of a State court, are questions which will probably yet call for further argument before the courts.

The Burning of Elevators in Toledo—Heavy Losses—The Insurance.

The Toledo (O.) *Blade* gives the subjoined list of losses and the insurance, by the destruction of the Michigan Southern Elevator in that city on Saturday night, 21st inst.:

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is the heaviest loser. "Elevator A," was the property of the Company, and cost originally $85,000 to $90,000. At the time of its completion it was regarded as the most perfect grain house in the West, every precaution having been taken to guard against fire by friction of the machinery. Since its completion as a further protection against fire, the house was coated with slate, increasing its cost several thousand dollars, and other minor improvements have enhanced the value of the building from $10,000 to $12,000—making its value before the fire not less, probably, than $100,000. Formerly, the Michigan Southern Company were content with an insurance of $10,000 on their entire property, the terms of the insurance being such that in case of fire that amount was to be applied upon any loss sustained; this is not the case now, however, as the Company had a policy for $10,000 in the Phœnix of Hartford, on "Elevator A." Their loss, therefore, cannot be less than $90,000.

The contents of the Elevator consisted of 21,497 bushels of Michigan white wheat, 58,243 bushels of amber wheat, and 629 bushels of barley—nearly all of the latter, and several car loads of the former grain, having been put into the house on Saturday. This grain was principally owned by Toledo commission merchants, but they are largely insured, and their losses will not be very great. The entire amount of insurance aggregates $198,000, divided among the following companies:

Ætna	$24,200
International	4,000
Springfield	6,000
Security	18,000
Buckeye	10,700
Home, of New-Haven	21,000
Atlantic	9,500
Providence, Washington	10,500
Continental	7,000
Merchants', of Hartford	6,000
Hartford	10,000
Home, of New-York	5,000
National, Boston	2,000
London and Liverpool	11,000
Washington, of New-York	3,000
Market, of New-York	1,500
Underwriters	14,000
Putnam	5,000
City Fire, of Hartford	3,500
Corn Exchange	5,000
Cleveland	4,000
Phœnix, of Brooklyn	10,000
North American, Hartford	1,000
Lorillard	2,000
North American, of New York	2,000
Home, of Toledo	2,000
Total	$198,000
Phœnix, Hartford, (on building)	10,000
Grand total	$208,000

The Amount Due the Government from Southern Railroads.

The following report of Gen. GRANT to the Chairman of the House Select Committee on Southern Railroads, embraces, in a consolidated form, the material facts concerning the relations at present existing between the Government and those roads:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 27, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., requesting that the Committee on Southern Railroads be furnished with a statement of the amount paid by each of the railroads in the States lately in rebellion on their indebtedness to the United States Government, in cash or otherwise, with dates of payments, so as to show the balance due upon their bonds up to as recent a date as information in the possession of the Department will permit, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of the indebtedness of the respective railroads on Nov. 1, 1867, from which it appears that the total appraised value of the property sold was $7,456,396 39. The total payments to Nov. 1, 1867, were $3,459,344 29, as follows:

By cash	$2,169,546 48
By transportation of Government troops and supplies	708,569 42
By mail service	581 228 39

The payments were made at various dates between Nov. 30, 1865, and Nov. 1, 1867.

The total balance due the United States Nov. 1, 1867, including interest, was $4,884,500 62.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Hon. J. W. McCLURG, Chairman of Select Committee on Southern Railroads, House of Representatives.

Decision in Massachusetts Affecting Express Companies.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 25.

The Supreme Court of this State has just decided, in a case originating in this city, that express companies are common carriers, and as such are liable for damage or loss of goods intrusted to them for transportation. The facts of the case just decided are these: On the 23d of January, 1866, EDWARD H. BUCKLAND & Co., of this city, who were engaged in the purchase of pistols from SMITH & WESSON, and selling them through agents in different parts of the country, delivered to the Adams Express Company at this place one case of pistols, valued at $412, to be forwarded by them to THEODORE EAGLE & Co., Vicksburgh, Miss. While on the way to that city, in the custody of the Express Company, the pistols were lost by the blowing up of the Mississippi steamer in which they were being forwarded. The steamer was not under the control of the company, and the goods were sent by the ordinary method and route of transportation. When BUCKLAND & Co. made their demand for pay for the lost goods, it was refused under the claim that the terms of the receipt given at the time the goods were received by the company exonerated it from dangers arising from river navigation and steam. The express company gave no other reason for declining the responsibility of the loss, and a suit for damages was brought by the losers before the Superior Court in June, on the ground that the company was a common carrier. The Court at that time so decided, but the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, which has now sustained the decision, and made declaration in fact that express companies are common carriers, and are responsible for the safety of the goods which they are paid to transport.

The Withdrawal of the Cunard Steamers from Boston.

The following letter from Mr. CUNARD appeared in the Boston *Journal* of Wednesday morning:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

SIR: I have to request that you will allow me to reply to an observation in an editorial article in your journal of the 20th inst. "Mr. CUNARD has 'snubbed' Boston, and he has been enabled to do so by the mistaken zeal of a Boston letter writer." I received a long communication from Mr. F. H. FORBES (whom I have not the pleasure of knowing) stating that at the request of several prominent merchants of Boston he had visited the Canadas for the purpose of ascertaining the port at which the great quantities of American produce destined for Europe could be most conveniently shipped, and that he had found a decided preference in favor of Boston if proper inducements were afforded. I replied to Mr. FORBES' communication, giving him a plain statement of facts. I neither "snubbed" nor intended to "snub" any one, nor had I the least idea that my reply would be seen by any one but Mr. FORBES and the merchants to whom he had alluded. I did not give any publicity to Mr. FORBES' letter or to my reply. And while I had not the least intention of saying anything offensive to any one, on reviewing the matter, I cannot see that I could have said less or more in answer to the communication received.

I am your obedient servant,

E. CUNARD.

Letter from Gen. Meade.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following letter from Major-Gen. MEADE:

No. 1,103 GIRARD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Nov. 29, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. FORNEY: I do not remember what I said to you in 1865, but I do remember very well the impression made on me by what I saw and heard just after LEE's surrender—which was, that the officers and men of LEE's army were surprised at the liberality of the terms accorded by Gen. GRANT; that they appeared to be under the impression that, in case of surrender, their liberty would be restrained, and perhaps the lives of some of them forfeited. I am not prepared to say this belief on their part resulted from the consciousness of the gravity of their offence, but more from their acknowledgment of the right and power of the conquering party. Nor can I give the name of any particular rebel officer from whom I derived my information; it was rather the result of a general knowledge of what passed between the officers of LEE's army and ours. If the foregoing is of any importance, you can make such use of it as you deem proper. Very truly yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

Interesting Murder Trial in Minnesota.

The trial of GEORGE L. VAN SOLEN, for the murder of Dr. HENRY HARCOURT, in August, 1865, commenced at Saint Paul, Minn., on the 20th inst., a jury having been obtained after several days' delay. The murder is declared to have been committed at the date above named, in the township of McLean, Ramsey County, Minn. Dr. HARCOURT was a young man, an Englishman, a skillful surgeon of good character, who came to this country and arriving in St. Louis in the Spring of 1865, engaged as a clerk in a drug-store. There he became acquainted with VAN SOLEN, also a young man, who soon after went to St. Paul and entered into correspondence with HARCOURT as is alleged, in relation to an exhibition he proposed to get up. The result of the matter was thus stated by the prosecuting officer, Mr. S. S. M. FLINT, in his opening address to the jury:

VAN SOLEN, in a letter which he wrote over the signature of "Masters," tendered to Dr. HARCOURT the position of Surgeon in the expedition. In the letter he gave the Post-office address of Box No. 1,543—the same as that of VAN SOLEN. He offered Dr. HARCOURT $1,000 for the trip. Correspondence passed between them, and HARCOURT asked VAN SOLEN what he should bring with him, and VAN SOLEN advised him as to certain articles, and urged him to come immediately. Dr. HARCOURT gave his note in St. Louis for $150. Putting that and other money in his belt he went to St. Paul, arriving on the 16th of August, 1865. On the next day he sold some strychnine which he had brought at a drug-store, and at about 5 P. M., on Friday, the 18th, Dr. HARCOURT and GEO. L. VAN SOLEN went a short distance into the country, one having a fish-line, the other a gun. About 10 o'clock in the evening VAN SOLEN came back. HARCOURT was never seen alive. The effects of HARCOURT were sold or disposed of by VAN SOLEN. VAN SOLEN claimed that they both kept their money in a tent where they both slept, and that HARCOURT stole the money and ran away. Next day GEORGE VAN SOLEN and his brother went to hunt for the body, but did not find it. On the following day, Sunday, VAN SOLEN wrote to St. Louis, detailing a list of small articles which HARCOURT had brought from St. Louis, intimating his suspicions of him, and saying that he had run away, carrying away his (VAN SOLEN's) money. VAN SOLEN soon after notified the Police that HARCOURT had run away with his money, and telegraphed to points down the river. The tent in which they slept was taken down, and things thus remained till Aug. 24, when a resident of St. Paul discovered a body floating in the river; on trying to pull it ashore he found that it was fastened by a new rope around the neck to something in the bottom of the river. He cut the rope, dragged the body ashore; a coroner's inquest was held, and the body buried in Oakland Cemetery. VAN SOLEN left near the last of August, saying that he was going to St. Louis. But, instead, he was in Indiana about the 1st of September, a letter being mailed Sept. 5, and received by him in Fort Wayne, Ind. The counsel continued that the memory of HARCOURT's disappearance having died away, VAN SOLEN turned up in St. Louis, and put out his sign as a physician. He suddenly left St. Louis, and the next Summer turned up in St. Paul. Meantime HARCOURT's friends in England became anxious. HARCOURT had sent to his mother the "Masters" letter. His friends find out, in some way, his acquaintance with VAN SOLEN, and wrote to him making inquiries. On the 25th of August, 1866, VAN SOLEN wrote to ALTON HAUTS, to the mother and Dr. HARCOURT's friend, who had written making inquiries, that HARCOURT had run away, &c. Those letters were in the same handwriting as the "Master's" letters, and gave the same post-office address, box 1,593. Mr. FLINT concluded by saying that the prosecution intended to prove beyond a doubt that the body found was that of Dr. HARCOURT.

On the first day of the trial the skull and skeleton were exhibited in the court-room while the testimony of medical men was being taken.

A Band of Pickpockets on a Railroad Train.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Free Press* says that the train which arrived there Thursday night, 19th inst., on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, had among its many passengers a band of thieves from New-York, *en route* to New-Orleans. At Bristol they relieved an old gentleman of his watch, and, in fact, at every station some one of the passengers complained of being robbed. Conductor LYLE had the train employes on the alert, and when not on duty they watched, and by so doing many valuables were saved. The gang was divided in several divisions, three being in the sleeping car and the balance in the coaches. The plan was to break the lamps and then rifle the sleeping passengers, but in this they were checked by the conductors. At Mossy Creek, two went to the rear of the sleeping-car, with the object of breaking in the door, but this was frustrated by the sleeping-car conductor, Mr. WASH BROSIUS, who drew a revolver and ran for them. One jumped off while the train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The other Mr. BROSIUS succeeded in capturing, and marched him through the train with a revolver presented at his head. They did not succeed in stealing anything from the sleeping coach, as they were too closely watched. On their way to Knoxville they kept up their practice of robbing negroes and others on the train. Conductor LYLE sent a dispatch to the Police authorities there, but the thieves in some way discovered it, and as the train neared the city they jumped off, afterward getting on the train for Chattanooga.

Life Convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison.

From the Newton (Mass.) Journal, Dec. 23.

The oldest inmate of the prison is a man named HUNNEWELL, of Cambridge, who has lived within its walls for full twenty years, half a life time. In his youth he was of intemperate habits, which terminated in his imprisonment in the House of Correction, at the instigation of his mother. Upon his release he set his parental home on fire, resulting in the burning to death of his brother, for which he was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment.

Passing into the hospital of the prison with the Warden, we stood by the bedside of a convict evidently in the last stages of consumption. Near him sat a fellow convict in attendance upon his wants. The Warden addressed him kindly, offering any comfort that might be desired. The sick man asked for some relishing article, which was at once sent for. He was asked also if he wanted to send word to his parents, but he declined, stating that his father and mother lived a long way off in Western New-York, that they were poor and unable to bear the expense of visiting him. His story is a sad one. Six or seven years ago, in Western Massachusetts, this convict fell in love with a young woman. The attachment was mutual, and friends opposing; the infatuated couple eloped together. The relatives of the lady pursued, and overtaking them at the hotel, were about to carry the young woman off to her home, when her companion begged the favor of a brief interview. This was granted, when, as he asserts, they agreed to end their troubles by committing suicide together. At the last moment, however, her courage failed her, and she called upon him, as he says, to do the deed for her; he then cut her throat and his own. She died, he recovered, and was tried and convicted of murder, but was saved from the gallows by a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. Six years have elapsed, and now he also is about to pass away, contrite and penitent for the crime which he committed.

Another convict who has a strange history, is an Englishman named WILSON. Twelve years or more ago, he was on the point of being discharged, his sentence having expired, when on the morning of the day of his release, out of revenge for some imaginary wrong, he murdered a fellow convict. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung. The gallows was erected in the yard of the Charles-street Jail, the sheriff and his posse were present, and the condemned man was about to be brought forth to undergo the sentence of the law, when an order was received from Gov. GARDNER, staying the execution for a week. Before the expiration of that period his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in solitary confinement at the Charlestown State Prison, and for twelve years he has been the sole inhabitant of a cell, with the exception of an hour each day allowed for exercise in the prison-yard. His health is failing, however.

Another inmate for life is JOHN MORAN, the young man who killed his sweetheart in Roxbury, a year or two since, and was sentenced to be hung, but had the penalty commuted to imprisonment for life. He has behaved well since his commitment to prison. PLUMMER, the whaleship mutineer and murderer, who was saved from death by the exertions of the late Ex-Gov. ANDREW, and sent to this institution for life, seems to be in rather a poor state of health.

Hon. R. P. Spaulding, of Ohio, Declines a Renomination.

The following letter from Hon. R. P. SPAULDING is published in the Cleveland *Herald*:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1867.

To the Electors of the Eighteenth District of Ohio:

You have three times elected me your Representative in Congress. I have endeavoured to discharge the trust conscientiously, and to the best of my ability.

As the time will speedily arrive when you will be called upon to name a candidate for the Forty-first Congress, it is proper for me to say to you that I respectfully decline to enter into competition with any one of my fellow-citizens for that distinguished position. I have served long enough for my own purposes—I hope not too long for your interests.

With heartfelt thanks for your great confidence and kindness, I am, your obedient servant,

R. P. SPALDING.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Letter from Mr. H. J. Raymond in Regard to the Motives and Action of the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

HENRY J. RAYMOND: We have never intentionally spoken unkindly of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, either as a man or as a politician. Among the early founders of the Republican Party—prominently identified with its first almost hopeless struggles—conspicuous as the author of many principles that have been incorporated upon its platform—his record until within a very recent period was that of faithful and able service in the good cause. There was no man who had more brilliant prospects in connection with the Republican Party, or who deserved them more.

The mistake of Mr. RAYMOND's life, as a politician, was in acting with the Philadelphia Convention. That movement was originated by enemies of Republican principles. It had its inception after the controversy between the President and Congress took definite form. It was confessedly intended to support Mr. JOHNSON in his veto message and other acts. Its Chairman declared that the mission of the Republican Party was ended, and another organization must take its place. Its address—drawn, if we mistake not, by Mr. RAYMOND—asserted that the South would be unworthy an American heritage if it consented to the requirments proposed by Congress. And its effects were immediately apparent in a coalition with the Democracy in this State and elsewhere, to defeat the Republican tickets.

We do not say that Mr. RAYMOND intended this last result. That he did not, indeed, is shown by the fact that his paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES, supported Gov. FENTON as against HOFFMAN. But the difficulty in the minds of Republicans is that they do not understand precisely what he did intend or how he expected that his course would benefit the Union cause, of which he had been a recognized apostle. They can readily conclude that he did not purpose to go into Democratic commission. At the same time, they assume that he contemplated a foreclosure of the Republican Party and the construction of a new party upon the *débris* of its fortunes. If they are mistaken in this respect, no one can so readily undeceive them as Mr. RAYMOND himself. It is much to be regretted that he has not seen fit, in deference to those who were his former associates, to state, as he regards them, the motives of those who became members of the Philadelphia Convention without finally severing their connection with the Republican Party.

We are led to these remarks by discovering in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, almost daily, evidences of its disposition to support the advanced principles of the Republican Party. In the great struggle that is before us, and which is to determine the issues of Reconstruction, we cannot well afford to reject the proffered coöperation of such a champion. Of course, Mr. RAYMOND has a right to act with any political organization, and to give advice where he pleases, and will ask consent from no one in this regard. But the importance of his action and the value of his advice must necessarily depend upon the degree of confidence felt in him. And that is largely to be determined by himself. We confess that, on our own part, we have never been fully satisfied about the Philadelphia Convention business—and we have tried not to be uncharitable. *Will not Mr. Raymond tell us just what he and his friends had in view, and how they expected their action would affect the Party of Freedom?*

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

So you want *light* on the "motives and objects" of the Philadelphia Convention? I appreciate the friendly tone of your article on this subject toward myself, and would very gladly do anything in my power to answer your inquiries,—though I think you overrate the importance of explanations of my action in the premises. Indeed I have no explanations to give that would be at all likely to change the settled opinion of the Republican Party in regard to the character and objects of that Convention; and I certainly have no apologies to offer to anybody for the part I took in its deliberations. But I am perfectly willing to tell you and the public what were my "motives" in the matter,—what good I hoped might be accomplished, and what evil prevented, by participation in its proceedings.

I had nothing to do with calling the Convention. I had heard the project of a Union Convention in which all the States should be represented, canvassed in high quarters, and I thought favorably of such a meeting. It seemed to me desirable that the Union Party as it was then organized should be extended into the Southern States, and should thus become a *national* party in fact as well as in name—instead of remaining, what the rebellion had compelled it to be, temporarily, a sectional party. And I had advocated in the TIMES the meeting of such a convention, in which Union men from every State—men who had never favored secession nor voluntarily sustained the rebellion,—should assemble and agree upon a basis for a National Union Party.

The original call for the Philadelphia Convention was drawn by Senator DOOLITTLE. I declined to sign it because it opened the door for all persons *then* in favor of the Union, even for original Secessionists, to join in the Convention—drawing no distinction between them and original Union men. When the Democratic members of Congress *as such* issued a card indorsing the call, my view of the case was confirmed; and when the joint call of the Democratic National Committee and a body calling itself the Johnson Central Committee was issued, inviting each Congressional district in the United States to send four delegates—two of men who had voted for Mr. LINCOLN and two who had voted against him in 1864—it seemed certain that the control of the Convention would rest in the hands of men opposed to the Union Party.

I declined, therefore, to be a candidate for the Convention—and consented finally to go into it only at the urgent personal solicitation, and on the very strong political representations, of the President and Secretary of State. I gave them, as my reason for not wishing to go, the certainty that under the call the Convention would be in the hands of men who in the South had been in the rebellion and who in the North had opposed the war; that it would be hostile in temper and in principle to the Union Party, of which I was not only a member, but in which I held an official position, and that I could not consent to act against its interests.

To this they replied that if the members of the Union Party refused to take part in the Convention, it would necessarily fall into hostile hands and be used by the Democratic Party to indorse its principles and aid its fortunes;—but they were confident that if Republican friends of the Administration would go into the Convention, they could guide its action and secure its adoption of national, Union and Republican principles, as they had been affirmed by the Baltimore Convention of 1864 and carried out by President LINCOLN. President JOHNSON said he was very anxious that the Convention should not be left to enure to the benefit of the Democratic Party. He knew that party thoroughly—it had been disloyal to the country while engaged in war, and did not enjoy or deserve the confidence of the people. The Union Party, which had carried the country through the war, was the party to restore the Union now that the war was over. He thought its leaders in Congress were going to extremes and were entering upon a policy which would prevent the effective extension of the party to the Southern States, and that a Convention of this sort, which would demonstrate the readiness of Southern men to accept the principles of the Union Party, would have a good effect on the party itself, and lead to the adoption of more moderate counsels and put an end to the sectional character of political parties. He said he wanted the Convention to take precisely the ground which I had taken in a speech made a few days before in Congress on *Restoration and the Union Party*, every word of which met his approval; and he felt quite sure that if I would go into the Convention, and write an address embracing those views, it would be promptly and heartily indorsed by the Convention.

These views were strongly pressed by both the President and Mr. SEWARD in a conversation which lasted for an hour. I asked them if it was designed or desired to lay the foundation for a new political party. The President said, *certainly not*; the Union Party, purified of the extreme doctrines of its extreme men, and adhering to the conservative Constitutional ground it had always held, was the party which ought to rule the country and restore the Union; and if it would act wisely in this matter, it could retain power, and administer the Government for twenty-five years to come. I asked if it was desired that the Convention should support or aid in any way the success of the Democratic Party in the coming elections. The President said, certainly not, as a party. All he desired was that the Convention should exert a strong moral influence upon the Union Party, and induce the nomination and election to Congress of moderate men—who were for restoring the Union on Constitutional principles, and who would admit Southern men into Congress, provided they could take the oath required by law. It was only in cases where the Republicans should nominate extreme Radicals, that he should desire the election of Democrats in their stead.

I told the President that I could not refuse to do anything in my power to aid an object which, as he had presented it, seemed so just and desirable; and that I would go into the Convention, if elected, and prepare an address for its consideration,—with this understanding,—that if the Convention *did not* take the ground indicated, but fell under the control of rebels and Copperheads, I should *bolt*. "Certainly," he replied, "and so I hope will every friend I have in it."

I think you may very easily infer from this what *I*, at all events, "had in view," in going into the Philadelphia Convention. It had been called and was certain to be held. It was likely to be imposing and influential, and was certain to aid either the Democratic Party, by taking the ground it had held, or the Union Party by advocating its principles and acquiescing in its policy. I thought I should be rendering the Union Party a service by trying to bring about the latter result. I thought that the Convention would be a powerful agent in *nationalizing* the Union Party,—in securing for its essential and vital principles a strong support in the Southern States, and in thus restoring the time when political parties were not divided by lines of latitude, but when both parties had strong support in every State.

These were my "motives," and I presume they were the motives of my "friends." I cannot think they were in any sense discreditable or unfaithful either to the Union Party or to the cause that party was intended to serve. That they were not personal or interested may, I think, be fairly inferred from the fact that I had something to lose, and nothing whatever to gain, by the result. That it was, as you style it, the "mistake of my life, as a politician," may be true, though this depends on what you understand by success. I may have lost office and position and influence in the party by it, but that is a matter of very little consequence either to me or to anybody else. I have certainly nothing whatever to regret in regard to the motives on which I acted.

As to the action of the Convention, and its results, I need say little. I have never seen a convention made up of better men, or animated by a better sentiment, than that one. Its purposes seemed to me to be patriotic, its bearing was dignified, and, from what was then my point of view, its action was wise. I did write both the Address and the Declaration of Principles—and I believe both were in accordance with the position and sentiment and real interest of the Union Party. Both documents were adopted as I had prepared them, except that two paragraphs in the former were omitted—one relating to the effect of Slavery upon Southern sentiment, and the other commending the proposed Constitutional Amendment to the candid consideration of the Southern States, as possibly demanded by the changed condition of public affairs. The Southern delegates assented, with prompt and hearty approval, to all the sentiments embodied in the Declaration,—to the assertion of the absolute supremacy of the National authority, the extinction and permanent prohibition of slavery, the equality of all men, without distinction of race or color, before the law, the repudiation of the rebel debt and the inviolability of the debt of the nation, the justice of the claims of the national soldiers on the National Government, and the absolute and permanent integrity of the National Union. It seemed to me then—and it seems to me now—that these principles furnish a basis broad enough for the Union Party. The doctrine of universal negro suffrage, you must remember, as the corner stone of the Union Party, had not then been invented; nor had the project of nationalizing the party by committing its fortunes to the negro vote, then been broached.

The Declaration and Address both asserted, as a matter of fact and of Constitutional law, that no State had gone out of the Union, but that all were in the Union and under the Constitution,—and that all were bound alike, as a matter of right and of duty, to be represented in Congress, subject always to the right and duty of each House to be the judge of the "elections, returns and *qualifications* of its own members." It was one great object of the Philadelphia Convention to secure the recognition of this Constitutional principle, as essential to the restoration and permanence of the Union. If it had been recognized by Congress, the Union would now have been restored, in form and in fact, even if not a single member elected from any district in any Southern State had yet been found "qualified" for admission to a seat in either House of Congress,—though this would by no means have been the case. The principle itself has commanded the assent of a good many Republicans who have refused to act upon it; and some of them, Gen. BANKS for example, have gone so far as to hold that it is the imperative duty of each House to admit members found to be duly "qualified," even in defiance of a *law* expressly forbidding it.

You are mistaken,—though you only repeat a very common misapprehension—in saying that the Address asserted that "the South would be unworthy an American heritage if it consented to the requirements imposed by Congress." It said nothing of the sort. It would have been grossly inconsistent for me to say this, inasmuch as I voted for the Constitutional Amendment in Congress, (which was all that Congress then required,) and urged its acceptance by the Southern States. What the Address did say was that the Southern people would have shown themselves degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry "if they could accept with uncomplaining submissiveness," their *threatened* degradation "from the rank of free and equal members of a Republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, *to the condition of conquered provinces, and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors—free only to obey laws, in making which they are not allowed to share.*" And this was said, as the context shows, with reference to what had been *threatened* in Congress—not to anything that Congress had done.

And I think so yet. At the same time I think they may, very wisely and without discredit, accept, *under protest*, the terms prescribed by Congress for their readmission to practical control of their own affairs, for they will thus regain, in the only way open to them, the right of self-government; and that, wisely and justly exercised, will put it in their power to remedy any evils incident to their present condition. I do not think those terms either just or wise—but I have learned to accept a great many things I cannot approve, especially when they are found to be inevitable. I would not exclude any man from voting simply because he is black; but neither would I admit men to vote merely because they are black. Unless all we have been saying and hearing for the last fifty years about intelligence and integrity being the only safeguard of a Republican government is nonsense, it cannot be wise to admit four millions of people,—one seventh of our entire population—so ignorant and thriftless as the blacks of the Southern States must necessarily be,—at once to an active potential share in the making of our laws and the shaping of our National policy. But this has been decreed by Congress; and I would sooner acquiesce in it than make it a ground of further division and renewed sectional strife. When the Southern States regain the power, as they have the right, to frame Constitutions and laws for themselves, this evil, if it prove an evil, can be redressed.

But this has nothing to do with the Philadelphia Convention. That Convention proved to be, so far as results were concerned, a failure. Of the causes of its failure I have nothing to say. The President's Western tour had very much to do with it; the evident purpose of the Democratic Party to turn it wholly to its own advantage, and to repudiate it except so far as they could use it, perhaps had more. I doubt also whether the Union Party was sufficiently convinced at that time that the war was over and that the Union might safely be restored, to induce them to accept the action of the Convention as necessary or wise,—and the time for its acceptance has now gone by. They may possibly have learned something on these points and some others from the late elections.

But this is traveling beyond the line of your inquiries. I have, I believe, answered them frankly and fully. I do not know what good, or harm, the explanation I have given may do. The view hitherto taken of my action on that subject has had one result which I do not regret:—it has given me an independence of judgment and of criticism much more agreeable to myself, and I think more useful to the public, than any mere subserviency to the dictates of party conventions or party leaders. I propose to continue the enjoyment and exercise of that independence. When I "give advice" at all, it will be such as I deem wise and judicious. Whether it is accepted or not, is the business of other people—not mine. Yours, truly, H. J. RAYMOND.

THE PRESS IN ENGLAND.

The Daily and Weekly Press—The Comic Publications—Parliamentary Proceedings—The Burning of Her Majesty's Theatre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

The extraordinary rate at which newspapers are multiplying is, as people are fond of saying, "one of the signs of the times," but to define precisely of what it is a sign is beyond my acuteness. I do not, however, believe that it is so unequivocally good a sign as many suppose. The majority of the new papers, (like some of the old), are incapable of affording amusement or instruction to any class in the community except the very ignorant and the little-witted. Speculation, temporarily paralysed in the business world generally, is toying with journalism. The prizes to be made by a success are sufficiently tempting, but the enterprising folks who start new papers forget that the sea of literature is strewn with wrecks. A "catch," for example, like the *Daily Telegraph* is enough to make journalists who are also newspaper proprietors gnaw their fingers with envy. It is not so many years ago—about ten or twelve, I think—that the *Telegraph* was owned by a certain Col. SLEIGH, who came to grief in a very awkward manner indeed. He found it convenient to withdraw suddenly from his native land, and upon that the *Daily Telegraph* was hawked round the market and offered, to my certain knowledge, at a price as low as from £2,000 to £3,000. It is now paying £80,000 a year *clear profit*, divided between three persons! But of course a good deal of money has been sunk in it. The proprietors—the Messrs. LEVY & LAWSON, Mr. LAWSON's name being also LEVY—bought it, as I have said, for a song, and showed great pluck and enterprise, and advertised their property to an amazing extent, and made great exertions to get early news, and engaged many writers to pound away on all subjects dear to the lower orders. There was a Mr. HORACE ST. JOHN, who was a famous slasher, and Mr. G. A. SALA, of whom you may have heard. It is said that these two "powerful writers," with one assistant, for a long time did all the leaders between them, and the number of magistrates, country squires, members of Parliament, and other blank aristocrats whom they daily skinned alive for the amusement of the "people," passes all counting. The Messrs. LEVY attached their writers to them most effectually; but I must leave you to guess the means. They also pushed their advertisements into every nook and corner of London—yea, right into Printing House-square itself, where the elder Jupiter is wont to forge thunderbolts. The proprietors of the *Times*, it is said, own all the houses in this queer square save one, which stands at the corner and overlooks all the rest. Upon the sides of this one, from top to bottom, the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* plastered one of their "monster" advertisements, so that a stranger entering sees nothing but the *Telegraph* staring him in the face—the big letters overshadow everything, and remind one of a bantam crowing on another "rooster's" hill. Advertisers who are threading their way to the recesses of the *Times* find themselves suddenly in front of a huge bullying sort of announcement advising them, in effect, to retrace their steps, and take their notice and their money to the paper which has "the largest circulation in the world." I fancy this board must be rather an eyesore in Printing House-square. Anyhow, the *Telegraph* flourishes, and one year's income from it is a handsome fortune. All persons who set up new papers think they are going to make a proportionate success, and I need not tell you that they don't.

Still, a lucky shot is made now and then, and more might be made. The *Pall-Mall Gazette*, for instance, is a great success, and it deserves to be. The idea of starting it was THACKERAY's, and you may remember that the title itself is taken from one of his novels, wherein Warrington is found writing for the *Pall-Mall Gazette*. It is a little inclined to be "smart" and hypercritical, but on the whole it is a very welcome evening visitor, and very often it considerably relieves the dullness of the day. I am strongly disposed to believe that a morning paper on the same principle would become a favorite with the public, but it wants an assured success to start from—like the *Pall-Mall*, which, published twice a day, would probably hold its ground. Few of the morning papers pay well. The *Daily News* is to be reduced in price to a penny, so they say—a foolish step. It will be owned by a limited liability company—another mistake. The *Standard* lives upon its evening edition. As to the *Morning Post*, no one knows exactly how it lives. The *Advertiser* is entirely supported by the publicans—the *Morning Herald* is not supported by any one; but then a paper dies very hard. The *Morning Chronicle* was at least fifty years in dying, and at last it was only dispatched by the Messrs. LEVY, who bought up some bills—some "*stiff*," as one may say—and put the brokers in, and told the editors and reporters when they came that they would not be wanted any more, and stuck a bill outside the door certifying to the beloved public that the issue of the *Chronicle* was suspended. The last attempt to set up a daily paper lamentably failed—the thing was called the *Day*, was abominably managed, and came to the end it deserved. It was intended as a *class* organ, and a class paper will not do, unless the section appealed to is an immensely numerous one, such as that addressed by the *Morning Star*.

THE WEEKLY JOURNALS.

It is, however, of weekly newspapers that I set out with the intention of writing, for in journals of that class the greatest increase naturally takes place. The long-established favorites are probably not much affected by the competition which, indeed, only serves to bring into greater prominence their peculiar merits. The *Saturday Review* is not likely to be shaken from its position, but to my mind the *Spectator* is the most readable and interesting of all the weekly papers. On purely social questions its articles are incomparable—full of honest straight-forwardness and manly sense, written with great point and decision, and entirely free from that intolerant and persecuting spirit of bigotry which too often sullies its political columns. There is no paper which possesses so great an adoration of "liberty" as the *Spectator*—there is none which so habitually violates the true spirit of liberty. It does not answer an adversary—it defames him. It has but one form of argument. It refers all opinions not its own to want of principle. If it finds A declaring a conviction to which it is opposed, it turns upon him and condemns him in this style: "You, (A) say that you entertain such and such a belief. It is false. You cannot believe it—we do not. You have no beliefs at all of any kind; you are an imposter, and a man without principle." With that label on his back A is sent forth into the world. This course is not peculiar to the *Spectator*—is there nothing like it on your side the water?—but it is oftener exhibited by that journal than by any other which I regularly read. Nevertheless, its social articles and its reviews are generally excellent—always supposing that its crotchets do not turn up—that no one, for instance, dare assert that one white man is as good as one negro. There is an article in the number for this week which is perfect. It is on the marriage question, and nobly takes the part of the women in the discussion. The *Spectator* is always generous in its treatment of woman—there is something of the old spirit of chivalry in all its dealings with them.

The *Athenæum* would be a most useful paper if a fair-minded man presided over it. As it is, systematic injustice is done to every book not actually written by Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON or his friends, especially if the work relates to a subject which Mr. DIXON regards as his exclusive property. For instance, he has offered himself for Parliament—I need not tell you, as a thorough-paced Radical, for Mr. DIXON is a shrewd man and he sees which way the wind is blowing. Well, this candidature gives him possession of the discussion between conservative and radical theories, and any one who ventures inside that arena he at once proceeds to calumniate. Then, it happened, (unfortunately for the interests of truth,) that Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON paid a flying visit to America last year. This gives him the exclusive right to all American subjects. He has left the impression upon the minds of half the people of England, by his book *New America*, that all Americans would have two wives if they could, and that many of them do "own" that number. In his chapter on "Ladies" he puts into the mouth of an American, (not daring to utter the speech in his own person,) a sentiment which I am sure that no American would ever have declared, namely, that his country women were a poor sickly lot, "just not worth a d—n." (See *New America*, LIPPINCOTT's edition, p. 269.) Also he makes this American say that the ladies of his country "have no bone, no fibre, no juice; they have only nerves." (Page 270.) Mr. DIXON is an ingenious book-writer. When he wanted to say anything offensive of America he invented a "Yankee," and made him the spokesman. In the chapter on "Young America," however, he aspersed the women of the United States in a manner for which there is only one word—the word *vile*. He "found,"—how, I wonder!—"a very strange and rather wide conspiracy on the part of women in the upper ranks" not to add the duties of a mother to those of a wife. "America," says he, "*I am told* (observe the shallow artifice) is wasting for the want of mothers." In a similar spirit of small malignity Mr. DIXON recently begun a review in the *Athenæum* by stating that the only way by which a stranger could get on in America was to proclaim everywhere his intense fondness for *Terrapin!* All this was most seriously put, childish as it may sound. Now with a man of this class of mind at the head of a paper designed for the review of books, it is not difficult to predicate the general tone of the organ. The *Athenæum* is—what Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON is.

The *Economist* (managed by Mr. WALTER BAGEHOT) is in every respect an honest, fair and able paper, and always has been noted for those qualities. Its commercial articles are the soundest and most impartial published, and its political essays are distinguished by a breadth of tone and a reflective spirit too often absent from those productions elsewhere.

We now come to the newer papers—foremost among them in point of ability being the *Chronicle*. This journal resembles the *Spectator* in form and shape, but it is the representative of the Liberal Catholic Party, and, although ably written, it is, as a rule, exceedingly dull and heavy. The contributors seem purposely to choose the least attractive subjects they can find for their meditations, thus displaying a disinterested contempt for popularity which may be a very fine thing in itself, but which is rather apt to kill a newspaper. A friend of mine, however, tells me that the *Chronicle* was not started in the expectation that it would pay its way, and so everything is likely to turn out well.

The *Leader* is a paper full of articles directly the reverse of those in the *Chronicle*—they all aim at interesting the reader rather than instructing him. To a certain class such a journal may prove very acceptable. Mr. E. YATES writes a serial story, and Mr. JOHN OXENFORD contributes occasional articles upon New-York, and these are the great "features" of the *Leader*. It is a Liverpool speculation.

The *Sunday Gazette* was set up as a rival to the *Observer*, but it was badly done, and died last week. London still needs a good, readable, amusing Sunday paper, like the Sunday *New-York Times*. (Be good enough not to scratch these words out. I have read the paper in question on both sides the Atlantic, and maintain that something like it here would be exceedingly welcome in many a household.) The *Observer*—a meaningless paper—once more has the field on Sunday all to itself.

COMIC PUBLICATIONS.

The comic publications are now so numerous that when I entered a well-known newspaper shop the other day, and asked for a complete set of them, I was aghast at the heap the news-vender turned over to me. I took them home and read them all, and I vow there was scarcely a thing to provoke a laugh in any one of them. However, as it was at your desire I performed this penance, I propose to make you share in it by quoting a few of the "jokes."

The *Tomahawk* has made itself a name by the freedom with which it has caricatured eminent persons, and by the boldness of its attacks on men and things which, for various reasons, are protected from criticism elsewhere. Whatever faults of taste may be alleged against the *Tomahawk*, there is a certain honesty and independence about it which commends it to the public—always quick to recognize and reward these merits. The *Tomahawk* "says out" its mind, and, generally speaking, does not seem an unjust paper. The cartoons are colored, and sometimes have a great deal of power. The chief artist is Mr. MAT. MORGAN, before unknown. In this week's number there is rather a good parody on Mr. SWINBURNE's "Halt Before Rome," which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*. You may gather an idea of the general style of the paper from the following extracts. The first is from the letter of a dramatic critic whom the editor is supposed to have sent to give an account of a performance of "Hamlet."

"I went to see this tragedy of your great SHAKESPEARE, as you call him. I am happy to say I had never read any of his trash before, and I certainly shall not begin now. I have seen one of his masterpieces acted, and I am quite content with the literary lights of our own day; I am not going to bow down and worship the fustian geniuses of the precious Elizabethan age. While we have a TOM TAYLOR and a Miss BRADDON living, I don't see why we need rake up the balderdash of a SHAKESPEARE or a FIELDING. Ribaldry and obscenity will not satisfy the pure and intellectual tastes of the nineteenth century. However, to come back to 'Hamlet.' The story is a most wretched—invention I cannot call it, for it is a gross plagiarism. It is evidently a rarely literal translation of a 'Porte Saint Martin' melodrama. There is a ghost, and plenty of murder; in fact, quite enough of vulgar sensation to gratify a transpontine audience of the most truculent description. As for the language, it is of the most forced and bombastic description; none of that elegant ease that distinguishes the dialogue of Mr. ROBERTSON, or of that deep pathos which thrills us in the inspired dramas of ANDREW HALLIDAY."

The tragedy is then criticised in an amusing vein. Perhaps you may care to see the following as an example:

"In the second act we get a further proof of the utter worthlessness of *Hamlet*, by his deliberate desertion of the girl to whom he is engaged, and his attempts to justify this desertion by insults so foul that his assumed insanity could alone have saved him from a good kicking. He then conspires with a lot of low, strolling players, who have been kicked out of a university town by the proctors, (and no wonder, considering the trash they acted,) and instructs them how to insinuate in their ranting speeches most impudent slanders in support of his plot. His mother makes some very sensible and dignified remarks in the course of the piece represented by these strollers—a sort of Richardson's drama—which *Hamlet* perverts to a confession of guilt; and when the *King*, whose dinner had evidently disagreed with him, and who was, like most other people, fearfully bored with the entertainment, got up to go out, because he did not feel well, *Hamlet* chucks his missal, which he pretended to have been reading, into the air, and dances a sort of furious moral jig over what he calls this admission of his crime."

The following is sufficiently just to be caustic:

ET TU BRUTE?—We are told that a stag at one of the late meets of Her Majesty's Staghounds was named "Lord Dundreary," out of compliment to Mr. SOUTHERN, who was present. The poor animal was intelligent enough to jump into the river and drown himself, preferring suicide to being, like his prototype, *run to death!*

Banter is a "funny" paper which gives one the blues. I don't know anything about it, and never was so unhappy as to read it until I received a certain letter from New-York. There is a big cartoon in it, representing an American, (stars on waistcoat, stripes on pantaloons, &c.—you have seen the sort of thing,) shaking CHARLES DICKENS by the hand, and introducing him to a negro as "the most remarkable man in the country." There are some ladies in the background, attired in very short dresses. The following joke is among the seasoning to the illustrations:

A WESTMINSTER DITTY.

As to the Franchise, Mr. Mill
For woman seeks admission,
He'd make, if he could get his will,
Full many a "*Polly*"-tician!

Now, isn't this a very funny paper?

Judy has reached its thirty-second number—its pictures are not badly done. I had cut out some passages for extract, but in consideration of your feelings I drop them into the waste-basket. And this will probably be enough about papers for to-day.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament has dwindled away into an angry knot of gentlemen quarreling furiously over the disputes of African travelers, *apropos* of the Abyssinian war. Dr. BEKE once went to Africa, and when he came home he bored and pestered the Government to give him employment. Chiefly, he wanted to be intrusted with the whole management and direction of the Abyssinian expedition. He was snubbed, and got his cause taken up by Mr. NEWDEGATE. This is what all the hubbub is about. For the sake of public decency, the sooner Parliament goes home the better. The Abyssinian expedition seems likely to end in a great muddle. We are sending a force there out of all proportion in strength to the work which it has to do—the *Times* says 55,000 strong. Think of the cost of landing these men in the wilds of Africa, and the danger of throwing so large a body into an unexplored country! Mr. HELPS (author of *Friends in Council*) says in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, he has observed that no Ministry has ever been overthrown on the particular question on which it was expected to go out. The present Ministry, I may remark, was likely at one time to be scattered upon the Reform question—I venture to predict that the Abyssinian war will actually prove its ruin. There will be a disaster, and the people will insist on the dismissal of a Ministry under which it has taken place. The apostacy of the Tory Party would not have been of much use to it then!

DESTRUCTION OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Last night one of our largest theatres—Her Majesty's—was utterly destroyed by fire. It was the theatre at which Miss KELLOGG sung here, and she was to take her first benefit one night next week. Many of your readers will remember the building very well—the large one under the colonnade at the bottom of the Haymarket. Not only is the theatre burnt to the ground, but all the shops around are destroyed. I was returning from a theatre myself at about 11, and we passed the Haymarket on our way home. There was nothing to be seen of the fire then. We had got to the end of Picadilly, when a lady who was with us saw flames leaping into the air, and I judged at once that a theatre must have caught fire, so sudden and violent was the outbreak. London was illuminated for miles round, and the glare in the heavens was terrible. The flames burst through the roof of the theatre all atonce, and that was the first sign that appeared of the place being on fire. There had been no performance that evening, and how the calamity originated is at present a complete mystery. There is a rumor about the "carpenter's shop" being the cause of it—there always is when a theatre is burnt down. The scene was very like that which occurred in New-York when the Academy of Music was destroyed, but Her Majesty's Theatre being in a densely crowded thoroughfare, the crowds became so immense that a body of soldiers had to be summoned from the barracks to keep them clear of the firemen, who worked most gallantly throughout the night. I suppose you will hear that the authorities were thinking of the Fenians when they called out the soldiers, but the simple truth is that the crowds (recruited from all the theatres and places of amusement, which were closing just then,) so pressed upon the firemen that in a few minutes more they would have been unable to do their work. The loss of stage properties, MSS., &c., in the theatre are incalculable. The building was well insured, but Mr. MAPLESON's property was not. Covent Garden, our other great opera house, was burnt down a few years ago, and, more recently, the Surrey Theatre was destroyed. There is great excitement to-day round about the scene of the catastrophe.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Assembling of Parliament—Inaugural Proceedings—Italy—France—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

Parliament came quietly together day before yesterday, and as there was no discourse from the King no throne incumbered the Chamber, and there was no procession of gilded coaches from the Palace. The Deputies mustered in unusually large numbers, more than 350 being in their places. I never saw the tribunes more crowded with spectators of the different classes who had been favored with tickets; but the throng outside the old Palace was no greater than may be seen any day when there are a few more respectable black coats than usual to be looked at. The King shows himself so little now-a-nays that it seems almost like skulking; but no one seems to be disappointed on account of a lost show.

Gen. MENABREA read in so low a tone that it was difficult for the audience to hear an account of his stewardship as the head of the Ministry during the past six weeks. It was interrupted once or twice by a noisy demonstration, which seemed a good deal like the beginning of a destructive tempest; but the elements soon settled down into a very decorous calm. For my own part, I should not be surprised if it should turn out that common sense is after all to govern; and the wasteful habit of breaking up Ministries and dissolving Parliaments every month or year, may be voted a folly no longer to be practiced. If it should prove true, every friend of the country will rejoice. The era of revolutions for Italy should be brought as soon as possible to a close. The vital force of the nation is exhausted rather than increased by Mazzini agitations and Garibaldi expeditions. Whether Italy gets Rome to-day or to-morrow makes little difference, as she will be sure to have it at last, and meanwhile these patriots would do well to teach their countrymen to read and write, and work, and prepare them for that bright future which we still believe is before the country.

The election of a President was the first business of the Chamber, the presiding officer of the last session, Signor MARI, having become a member of the present Ministry. The choice of candidates is a test, both of the strength of parties and of policy; and the decision may be regarded as a present, although it may be but temporary, success of Conservatism and of subserviency. Signor LANZI, ancient Minister, was elected by 194 votes in 368, the whole number cast. The fallen Minister, RATAZZI, was taken up by the Opposition as their candidate, and the 154 votes given for him show that the dissatisfied element is increasing in respectability, if numbers are to be accepted as proof of that. We have not seen anything yet in the conduct of Parliament to justify the fears which have been awakened by the threats of noisy partisans. Monday next is the day assigned to the leaders of the Party of Action to question the Government as to the motives of its recent action. Some sharp words may be exchanged, but it is not at all likely that any new heads or hearts will be broken.

A great many words will be used in Parliament and in newspapers, but the policy toward Rome will not be changed; for Italy is nearly as helpless before France as Mexico before the United States. The Parliamentary declaration of "Rome, capital of Italy," will stand; but to carry it out the Italians must be much stronger than they are now. At the bottom of all unresolved political questions stands the question of finance, and all the energy and political wisdom of the country combined is needed to find a solution for that. The population must grovel in humiliation before a foreign country until by its own effort it makes itself strong enough to insure respect for its rights.

DEPENDENCE ON FRANCE.

The name of France is associated more and more with nearly every Italian transaction. This *quasi* dependence upon another country is not agreeable to people of spirit, and the irritation which we see now is both natural and just, although it may be useless under actual circumstances. The young nation has cast its baby linen, and should be able to go alone, which it is not; but for it to be spanked by France for every little irregularity, or every time it is naughty, is a humiliation to all the child's friends. The smart of the last punishment will not for some time yet be wholly soothed or worn off. The nurse seems to take delight in hectoring the child, and we do not know whether it is from malice or jealousy of its possible fortune. Certain it is, that it is reluctant to see it become the heir to that precious old carbuncle which bears the name of Rome. For our own part, as we have so many times said, we do not care how soon the stone has an Italian setting.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

The difficulties of Italian finance, which seem to be nearly insuperable, cause the political economists of the country to look in every direction for light and knowledge to guide them in their dubious way. As our country has had the greatest trials within a few years that any nation ever experienced, and has overcome many of them, and as we are now trying great experiments with a prospect of success, Italy is disposed to look to us for example. There is a good deal of newspaper writing upon the subject of American banking, and with much truth and sense, there is uttered also much mistruth and nonsense. The *Opinione*, one of the most respectable journals here, has an American writer at New York, who has been trying to enlighten the public mind in a series of letters; but his record is so full of errors and exaggerations, as to provoke a response from those here who have made of our financial and commercial condition a subject of careful study. If the Italians were to believe the New-York writer, our country furnishes to these beginners a warning rather than an example. The people of this country have no interest to know anything but the simple truth; and a logical and well-informed writer, with no preconceived purpose or passion to gratify, might serve as useful an end in discussing the American commercial system as Prof. BOTTA has in his enlightened exposition of the religious and social condition of the United States. One so well acquainted with our country could not do a better service than to prepare a general work upon the United States for the benefit of Italians.

PERSONAL.

Among the more distinguished of our countrymen now here is Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, who, with his family, will pass most of the Winter in Italy. At Rome they are hoping to have the benefit, during his visit, of a style of religious discourse rarely known in that city. ANGELICO.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Hancock's Order for the Election in Texas.

The material portions of Gen. HANCOCK's order for an election in Texas are included in the following extracts:

In compliance with the supplementary act of Congress of March 23, 1867, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the State of Texas, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of February, 1868, to determine whether a convention shall be held, and for delegates thereto, "to form a constitution for the State under said act. The Convention will be composed of ninety members, that being the number of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in the year 1860. The total number of registered voters in the State is 104,259, which, being divided by the number of delegates, gives 1,158 as the number of voters entitled to one delegate. Commencing fourteen days before the election, viz.: on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1868, Boards of Registers will, after having given reasonable public notice, revise at the county seats, for a period of five consecutive days, the registration lists. To secure, as nearly as practicable, an equitable representation in the Convention, the delegates are apportioned among the several counties, being in accordance with the apportionment of 1860. No election will be held in counties not organized, nor in which no registration was made; but the registered voters residing in such counties will vote in the county by whose Board they were registered. The election will be held only at the county seats. No person will be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the registry list. The election will be by ballot. Each ballot presented by a colored voter will be marked "Colored," by one of the Judges of Election. The five days before specified, and those only will be given for voting, and the polls will be kept open each day from sunrise to sunset, adjourning from 12 M. till 1 P. M. Poll boks will be kept of the names of the voters, as at ordinary elections in the State. As each voter presents his certificate, one of the Judges will indorse on the number opposite his name on the poll list kept by them.

The Boards of Registration of each county will be superintendents of, and will conduct the election, and will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting it; that due and sufficient notice is given of the time and object of the election, proper ballot-boxes are prepared, &c.

At the close of the election, the Board of Registration will carefully count and make duplicate returns of the result of the election, stating, also, in four separate lists, respectively, the number of white voters for, the number of colored voters for, and the number of each against a convention. Each member of the Board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns, one copy of which will then be brought by some member of the Board to the Commanding-General of the Fifth Military District, at New-Orleans. The other copy will be retained by the Board until further orders.

The Boards of Registrars will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot to every man entitled to vote, and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of the registered voters. All places where intoxicating liquors are retailed will be closed on the days of election, and such sale of liquors is prohibited during said election days.

Military interference with election, "unless it shall be necessary to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by law, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities fail to preserve the peace. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county, are required to be present during the whole time the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. As an additional measure to secure the purity of the election, each registrar or clerk is hereby clothed, during the election, with authority to call upon the civil officers of the county to make arrests, and in case of failure of the aforesaid civil officers, are empowered to perform their duties during the election. They will make a full report of such failures on the part of civil officers.

Collection of Taxes in Arkansas.

The following circular letter has been addressed by the Auditor of Arkansas to Collectors of Revenue in that State:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7, 1864.

To Collectors of Revenue:

I am directed by Major-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, to inform the Collectors of Revenue for the year 1868 "that they will be required to make returns in accordance with orders from headquarters in special cases, or they will be immediately proceeded against; and if the State Courts fail to take cognizance of such offences, they will be tried by military commission." You are required to strictly comply with the laws of this State in the collection of taxes. No further time will be given for the payment of taxes, or for the settlement of revenue by the Collectors, than that prescribed by law. Very respectfully,

W. R. MILLER, Auditor.

The Maine Shipbuilders' Convention.

The shipbuilders of Maine, at their Convention in Bath last week, adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That among the highest duties of our Government, that of fostering, building up and maintaining a great commercial marine stands prominent, because peace with all nations is so desirable to every section of our country, to enable it to develop rapidly and efficiently its agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests.

Resolved, That the carrying-trade of the world is a vast source of wealth to those nations which prosecute it, bringing in as clear gain to add to the national wealth all profits arising from it, and that a share of these profits is especially needed at this time when such a drain upon our wealth exists as has become necessary to provide for the interest on our bonds held abroad, and can be enjoyed only in proportion to the amount of tonnage we put upon the ocean.

Resolved, That the efficient means at the disposal of the Government for the accomplishment of these great national benefits, is the allowance of drawback of all import duties and internal taxes on articles used in the construction of ships, which will enable American ships successfully to compete with those of other nations in the carrying trade of the world.

Resolved, That the Maine Shipowners' and Shipbuilders' Association asks not for favoritism at the hands of the National Government, but only simple justice and an opportunity to promote the highest welfare and prosperity of the whole country by increase of the carrying trade and by the great increase of the wealth of the nation consequent on the revival of shipbuilding, enabling this section of the country to bear a larger share of the national burdens.

Resolved, That this Association extends its hearty thanks to our delegation in Congress for inaugurating measures for the relief of the commerce of the country, and respectfully requests a continuation of their efforts until success is secured.

The directors of the Association were authorized to appoint two agents to proceed to Washington with the General Agent (N. G. HICHBORN) appointed at the April meeting. It is understood that this delegation will be accompanied and supported by four members of the Boston Board of Trade, and two delegates from the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Capt. GOSS reminded the Association that a resolution to remove restrictions on the registration of foreign built vessels was laid on the table at Portland, in April, by a unanimous vote. He offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Association recognizes with gratitude the allusion of the able Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, to the wants of the navigation of the country, and we shall be willing to accept either of the two first propositions, but sincerely hope never to behold the humiliating spectacle of American citizens going abroad for ships, abundantly supplied as we are with men and materials for the construction of them at home.

The Georgia Republicans and the Presidency.

The Augusta (Ga.) *National Republican*, of the 21st inst., contains the following explanation:

"A paragraph which appeared in our paper yesterday, from the Atlanta *Opinion*, leaves the impression that the Republicans in the Convention had recommended Mr. CHASE to the Presidency. As the paragraph will doubtless be transformed into a telegram, and be scattered broadcast over the Union, it is as well to say that the resolution was so formed as to be divisible into two propositions. First, appreciative of Chief-Justice CHASE, and commendatory of his services and principles, and next pledging those present to the support of the nominee of the National Convention. Either of these propositions would have met with the almost unanimous "yea" which both elicited. The last one—to support the nominee of the Convention—was probably more efficient than the first in producing the vote. There were many men present who greatly prefer Gen. GRANT to any other candidate, and they did not feel themselves committed to the support of Mr. CHASE by voting for the resolution, though they refrained from voting against it lest they should seem to refuse to support the regular Republican nominee for the Presidency. We make this explanation that the action of the meeting may not be misunderstood."

Connecticut Politics—Candidates for the Republican Nomination.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, Dec. 23.

We regret to learn that THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., of this city, peremptorily refuses to allow his name to be used in the Republican Convention as a candidate for Governor. He is determined to stand by the resolution, long ago made, not to accept any public office. While we regret this determination, we know it cannot be changed.

In addition to the names we have heretofore mentioned, we have, since the retiracy of Hon. CHARLES J. MCCURDY from the Supreme Court Bench, heard his name proposed in several quarters as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Such a nomination would be a very strong and popular one, and if his friends should present his name, it will certainly receive much favor from the Convention.

"Walled Lakes" in Iowa.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye, Dec. 18.

For a dozen years past the readers of Iowa newspapers and Iowa correspondence have been regaled with accounts of the wonderful "Walled Lakes" that were said to exist in the Northern part of the State. It has been thought by many that these walls must have been the work of human hands in the far distant past. But Dr. C. A. WHITE, our State Geologist, sets aside this imaginative theory, and destroys all the beautiful speculations based upon it, by showing that these so called "walls" have been created by natural causes, and that there is no evidence that human agency or skilled labor of any sort ever had anything to do with them. In the course of his geological examinations in that part of the State, and particularly in investigating the deposit of peat, Dr. WHITE had an opportunity to study the "Walled Lake Wonder." He visited sixteen of these lakelets, including the two that have received the special name of "Wall Lake," in Wright and Sac Counties. The turf embankments on these lakes resemble the material thrown out of a ditch in draining, while those that are made mostly of boulders are thrown up from two to four feet high and from five to fifteen feet wide. These have been made by the action of the ice. None of these lakes are over fifteen feet deep, and in the Fall and Winter are quite shallow, so that they often freeze solid, the ice taking in and forming round the sand, gravel and boulders. In the Spring the lakes fill up, the ice rises, bringing with it the sand and gravel and boulders which it had taken in. Then as the ice is driven to the shore by the winds and the waves, these materials are carried thither and deposited. This process has been repeated year after year, and age after age, from away back to that remote period "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," down to this good year of grace 1867.

A Maniac in a Railroad Car.

From the Memphis Post, Dec. 20.

On Wednesday night a man entered a car on the Illinois Central Railroad at Centralia, and instead of taking one of the seats, sat himself down on a box by the stove, which was very hot. He had been seated there for some time, when a passenger told him there were seats forward; but he made an incoherent answer. The conductor came and endeavored to get him to a seat, when he drew a revolver and placed it almost in contact with the conductor's body. Just as he was in the act of firing, a passenger knocked the weapon aside, and the ball grazed the conductor without doing him any injury. After considerable difficulty, the man was secured and taken into another car, and two men engaged to watch him. After a time, he managed to get away from them, rushed out of the car, and swinging his body by the railing on the platform of the two cars, dropped himself between the cars and upon the track. The train was stopped and backed slowly, while search was made with lanterns for the unfortunate man. He was found in a sitting posture by the roadside, seriously cut, and covered with blood, and one of his legs mashed almost to a jelly, the car wheels having passed over it. He was placed in the baggage car, and taken on to De Soto, where he was put off, and a surgeon obtained to amputate his limb and attend to his other injuries, but he was unlikely to recover. The man gave his name as EDWARD ULLERY, and said he was from New Hope, Lincoln County, Mo. In his rambling talk he spoke of having been once tried for murder and acquitted, and said the conductor was trying to arrest him to have him tried again. He said also that one of the passengers was SURRATT, who had got him into trouble, and he was going to shoot him.

Disasters on the Lakes in 1867.

The Detroit papers on Friday morning published a list of the disasters which have occurred on the Lakes during the past season of navigation. The list is very long, the total number of casualties far exceeding the number in any former year. Instances of vessels having grounded at various points where the expense of getting off has varied from ten to fifty dollars, and numbering ninety-four cases, being secondary in importance have been omitted. With those recited they swell the grand total of disasters for the season of 1867 to 931. Seven propellers and thirty-three grain vessels have been lost, to which may be added thirty more which were engaged exclusively in the lumber trade. Fifteen vessels engaged in the grain traffic the past year have been condemned, and unless rebuilt, will have to fall back to the stave or lumber freighting.

The number of lives lost on the lakes and in ports during the season, is 182, being rather below the average fatality. By far the greatest number of casualties in any one month, occurred in November, when 288 vessels of all classes, met with disaster. The total tonnage lost is shown by the following recapitulation:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers	3	450
Propellers	6	3,143
Tugs	6	565
Barks	9	4,121
Brigs	2	6[illegible]4
Schooners	25	11,196
Barges	1	462
Scows	7	509
Total	86	21,07[illegible]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The American Palestine, or Correspondences Between the Pacific Coast and Syria.

I have often been struck, in traveling through California and Nevada, with the old Bible descriptions of nature and scenery, as applicable here; so that the wonderful language and imagery of the Hebrew prophets and poets find a continual exegesis and commentary in one's journey. The modern accounts, too, of Syria and Palestine correspond surprisingly with one's observations here.

The language of the Jewish law in describing the favored land of Judea, into which the children of Israel had been led, pictured it (Deut. viii., 8-9) as "a land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig-trees and pomegranates; a land of olive-oil and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

This catalogue of productions corresponds exactly to that of Californian agricultural wealth, and copper will be yet one of the great exports of the Pacific coast.

One of the earliest pictures of Jewish pastoral life represents Abraham's servant after his meeting with Rebecca, feeding his camels "with straw and provender, (or barley.") (Gen. xxiv., 32.) The modern traveler still feeds his horses in Palestine on oat-straw and barley; and in California that is his only "feed" wherever he journeys, for there is no hay, and wild oats cover the valley and hills of the San Joaquin as they do those of Sharon. As he travels on toward the Foot Hills he often watches the numerous hawk's nests on the top of dead trees, precisely as he sees them near the hills on the Mediterranean coast; and the self-acting water-wheels which supply water to Yankee houses and farms in Calaveras will remind him of those which supply the dwellings on the plains of Orontes; and as he beholds the artificial ponds and reservoirs for watering the vineyards in Tuolumne he will recall the description of "the pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees" (Ecc. ii., 4) in Solomon's vineyards. Here, too, he will see the mulberry even as in Palestine, and the cactus growing wild, and grounds surrounded with huge hedges of cactus, as in Syria. The plains covered with wild mustard will recall Syria, and in both he will hear of traditions of the mustard becoming a perennial and almost a tree, for "the fowls of the air to lodge under the shadow of it." In both countries the cabbage is perennial and becomes a shrub or tree—one being credibly reported in the south of California as some twenty feet high.

When Job described the "brooks which are blackish by reason of the ice, and what time they wax warm, they vanish; when it is hot, they are consumed out of their place—they go to nothing and perish; the troops of Zema looked for them, they were confounded because they had hoped; they came thither, and were ashamed," (Job xv., 15-20,) he but pictured the experience of the modern traveler in the Sierras, who crosses with difficulty a swollen torrent in the Spring, and returns in the Summer, after a hot day's ride, thirsty for water, and is "confounded," because the stream "is consumed out of its place." The Californian experiences of a mountain on fire, and of accidental fires consuming large grain-fields, seem to have been also familiar to the Jews, for one of David's similes is: "As fire burneth the wood, and as the flame setteth the mountain on fire," (Ps. 83,) and one of the provisions of the law was that "if fire breaketh out and catch in thorns, so that the stacks of corn, or the standing corn, or the field be consumed, he that kindled the fire shall surely make restitution." (Ex. xxii., 6.) When David speaks of "water-spouts," he alludes to a phenomenon which sometimes appears in the midst of the Sierra Nevadas, for I have heard authentic instances of travelers and their vehicles swept away from a road into a mountain ravine by these sudden outbursts of water, as they are sometimes at this day in the Lebanon.

The mining towns of Nevada, nestled among the bare and mighty hills, will recall how the bare mountains of Judea were "round about Jerusalem," and the comfort in "the shadow of a great rock," as one descends the treeless slopes to Carson River, will remind one of that beautiful image of the Hebrew poet.

The "castle on a thousand hills" is as true of California as once of Palestine, and the shepherds leading the flock and carrying the young in their arms may be seen now on the hills of Los Angelos, as once on those of Judea.

The many warnings in the Bible against slipping and falling, and the imagery taken from the narrow pathways which traversed the ravines of Palestine—such as "their feet set in slippery places," "they shall slide in due time," "ways like slippery places in the darkness"—might be drawn now from the experiences in the canyons of the Pacific mountains, where a single misstep of your horse might at any moment plunge you down a frightful abyss.

The tremendous land-slides of the Yo Semite and other canyons must have had their analogy in the Lebanon or other Syrian ranges, for one of Job's grand figures is of "the mountain falling cometh to nought, and the rock is moved out of its place."—Job, xiv., 18.)

The vivid description of the miner's work in the 28th chapter of Job, though badly translated, gives in the original a remarkably similar picture to the scenes which meet the stranger's eye in the quartz and silver mines of the Foot Hills and the Sierras. (I will adopt my own rendering:)

"Surely there is a vein for silver and a place for gold where they strain it. Iron is taken out of the earth and brass is molten out of the ore. He (the miner) setteth an end to darkness, and searcheth out all secret things," * * * and (v., 4,) "he breaketh a shaft from where men dwell; they (the miners) are unsupported by the feet; they hang down far from (the dwellings of) men; they swing to and fro," and again (v. 9,) "He putteth forth his hand upon the hard flint, he overturneth the mountains by the roots; (v. 10,) he sinketh shafts among the rocks; (v. 11,) he bindeth the floods from overflowing," (i. e., he stops the waters in the mine.)

There certainly are most of the mining processes familiar to the Californians represented in the oldest Hebrew poetry.

The great importance of wells and places where water is found on a journey, which appears so much in early Jewish history, recall one's observations in the saliferous deserts of Nevada and the barren wastes of Eastern California, where the stations are wells, and all bargains or treaties must be made near some fresh water spring.

The terrible experience of California in the drouth had a correspondence in that of the inhabitants of Palestine. Five years ago, throughout the interior of the State for some months, the "Heaven was as brass and the Earth as iron;" and the whole farming population could have repeated the fearful lamentation of Joel, "Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation, that which the palmer-worm hath left hath the locust eaten, and that which the locust hath left hath the canker-worm eaten, and that which the canker-worm hath left hath the caterpillar eaten. * * * Howl, all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine, for it is cut off from your mouth. * * * He hath laid my vine waste and barked my fig-tree. * * * The field is wasted, the land mourneth, for the corn is wasted, the new wine is dried up, the oil languisheth. Be ye ashamed, oh, ye husbandmen: howl, oh ye vine-dressers, for the wheat and for the barley, because the harvest of the field is perished. The vine is dried up and the fig-tree languisheth; the pomegranate tree, the palm-tree also, and the apple-tree, even all the trees of the field are withered. * * * The seed is rotten under their clods, the garners are laid desolate, the barns are broken down for the corn is withered. How do the beasts groan. The herds of cattle are perplexed because they have no pasture; yea, the flocks of sheep are made desolate. * * * The beasts of the field cry also unto thee; for the rivers of waters are dried up, and the fire hath devoured the pastures of the wilderness." Every one of these dreadful experiences were felt in the interior of California in that terrible year (1863) of the drouth. The vines, the figs, the pomegranates and apples (in what other countries could these *two* fruits be mentioned as growing together?) withered and perished. The barley and wheat harvest in many districts was destroyed.

The cattle died by the tens of thousands from thirst and the want of pasture, and what vegetation the drouth spared, fire consumed and armies of insects devoured. The State has never recovered its wealth of cattle destroyed in that one Summer.

The allusion in Joel to the seed rotting in a dry season after the harvest, is true both of Syria and California, and of few other countries, for the planting time in both is in the Autumn, and if the Winter rain be too long delayed the seed rots in the ground. This resemblance brings us to the most prominent correspondence between the two countries—and that is the similarity of seasons. When a New-Englander reads in the Bible of "the early and latter rain," it makes but a vague impression on his mind, but a Californian, whose Summer is a dry season, knows how vitally important to the crops are the Spring and Autumn rains. And when the Jewish prophet promises as a blessing to the favored people that "The treader of grapes shall overtake him that soweth seed," (Amos, 9,) and the law holds forth that "If ye walk in my statutes the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time," (Lev. xxvi.,) and "Your threshing shall reach unto the vintage;" and "The plowman shall overtake the reaper;" the words may be unintelligible at first to a resident of our Eastern coast, but to the inhabitant of the Pacific slope, they describe precisely his most fortunate seasons.

When the wheat harvest is so full as to crowd on the vintage, and the grape crop so rich that the pressing reaches into the Autumn plowing and sowing, then is the year a bountiful one to the farmer of the Pacific coast.

The old Proverbs, too, have a new meaning here—"He will not plow by reason of the cold," is the plowing just before Winter; and "A sweeping rain that leaveth no food," is the too early Autumn rain which injures the wheat stacks left in the air, and utterly destroys the pasture. For both in Syria and California the hills are covered with a kind of "growing hay," a dried grass or clover, which retains its nutritive properties, and is excellent pasture, but which the first rain utterly ruins.

In California, as in Palestine, the West wind brings rain, and cold or clear weather comes out of the North, while the East wind is a dry one.

Syria has lost its ancient wealth of fruits and trees, and California is rapidly approaching the moderate standard of other countries; but there are still vines in the old Spanish Missions whose bunches would almost rival those famous grapes of Eschol. And upon remote vineyards, somewhat behind American progress, one may still behold the wine pressers "With dyed garments and garments red like him that treadeth in the wine vat," even as the Jewish vintagers of old.

The almond trees in the gardens of Alameda, with their snowy white heads, will explain that description of old age by Solomon, "When the almond tree shall flourish," and the olives of Los Angeles will recall a hundred vivid similes and and pictures in the Hebrew poets. One finds "The good olive grafted on the wild olive," and as you pass an old olive tree with young shoots growing symmetrically around it from its roots, you understand the simile, "Thy children shall be like olive plants round about thy table."

"Though the labor of the olive should fail" (Haba. iii.,) has a new meaning, for no tree requires so little labor, and when you see the ground covered with its immature flowers, you appreciate Job's comparison: "He shall cast off his flower like the olive," (Job xv., 33.) And in Autumn, after the shaking, when one or two olives remain standing out against the gray sky, the traveler will think of the words, "Yet gleaning grapes shall be left in it, as the shaking of an olive tree, two or three berries in the top of the uppermost bough," &c., (Is., xvii., 6.)

In California one hears of "The first and second crop of figs," so often spoken of in the New Testament; and as one rests in a mountain canyon, under the gloomy shadow of the weird evergreen oak, with its wild fantastic branches and dense foliage, one can understand why the corresponding evergreen oak of Palestine and Syria was so often chosen as a place of wild pagan rites, and was so frequently alluded to in the denunciations of the prophets. C. L. B.

Death of Dr. Erastus Osgood, of Norwich.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Dec. 23.

Another of our oldest citizens, of whom so many have died within a year or two past, has been taken away, in the death of Dr. ERASTUS OSGOOD, at the ripe old age of 88. He died at his residence in this city, on Sunday, of no particular disease, but under a gradual wasting away, from age. Dr. OSGOOD was born at Pomfret in 1779. In 1804 he commenced the practice of medicine in Lebanon, and continued the active and laborious duties of his profession there for forty-six years. During this time he suffered almost constantly from asthma, and his health, which was the least robust of any of his father's family of five children, gave no promise of the long life to which he attained. During his residence in Lebanon, though not active in politics, he was elected once to the House of Representatives, and once Senator for the Ninth Senatorial District. In 1850, all of his family, except one daughter, being residents of Norwich, he removed to this city, and has resided here ever since. He was of a family rather remarkable for longevity. His brother ARTEMAS is still living at the age of 90, and brother JOHN, 86. Another brother, WILLIAM, died in 1862, at the age of 90, and the other brother, SCARBOROUGH, died at the age of 74.

Accident to Hon. Richard O'Gorman.

From the Troy Times, Dec. 23.

After the lecture of Mr. O'GORMAN last evening he narrowly escaped severe injury, if not sudden death, in leaving the stage of the theatre. The trap in the stage had been carelessly left open by some person, and in stepping back to leave the building, Mr. O'GORMAN walked directly into it. A gentleman in rear of him saw him as he was falling, and by an almost superhuman exertion caught him, and held him until others came up and assisted the lecturer to regain his feet.

A Cincinnatian's Correspondence with Brigham Young.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that a resident of that city, desiring to learn something as to the life of Mormonism, recently entered into correspondence with BRIGHAM YOUNG. In one letter YOUNG told his correspondent how he could put himself in communication with an agent of "our church," and closed with "praying the Lord to direct him aright in his search for truth." Another letter was as follows:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 8, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 4th of October came duly to hand. A living can be made in this country by any industrious, prudent man, but not always by following the profession to which he may have been accustomed in early life. Good book-keepers can generally get employment. We have a great many clerks, professional men and others, who, when they come here, could not get employment at the business they have been accustomed to, and who have adopted farming and other employments to sustain themselves and those dependent upon them.

I am, respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

City Government and the Convention—Appointed and Elected Official Commissions.

In the recent canvass for Mayor in this City it has been a noticeable feature of the speeches of the Democratic orators that they have paraded the great sums expended by commissions appointed in whole or in part by the Governor. With an ignorant rabble such shallow appeals may be available. But have these orators ever pointed out any acts of dishonesty or extravagance? It is notorious they have not. The Central Park has certainly cost a great deal of money, but we have got a grand park for the money, and will any one pretend it would have been gained or can now be preserved at less expense by officers elected by ballot.

The piers have cost a great deal of money also, and what have we got for it? The Courthouse is being built by elected officers, and has it been built at cheaper rates than the Board of Police and the Croton Aqueduct Board?

It is true the Board of Health cost some $150,000 a year, but, acting as a Board of Excise, has it not collected more money in eighteen months than all the elected Excise Boards since the days of DE WITT CLINTON?

Will those who are responsible for an elected Common Council that pays $6,000 a year for preparing a Corporation Manual, $165 a year for ink to be used in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and $32,000 a year for the rent of offices for that officer which he does not use, arraign appointed officers against whom they dare not specify one unwarranted charge?

It is true they say the expense of the Police force is very great, but have they pointed out any item of dishonesty or illegality? Is it not well known that a large portion of the existing Police force could be dispensed with if we had an honest, able and courageous administration of criminal law in the City of New-York? So long as every gambler, thief, rowdy, pugilist, junk-shop keeper, and all lawless characters in general, are either active caucus managers and political manipulators, or are servile tools of such leaders, and their voices have such potent influence in electing District-Attorneys and Police Justices—so long as a majority of such Justices receive their first lessons in business life in keeping rum-shops—we cannot avoid the necessity of a large Police force. We secure such order as is kept by making four times the needed number of arrests, because the Justices allow four times as many as they should of the arrested to go without punishment. The maximum of imprisonment is before the appearance of the criminal before the committing—rather the dismissing—magistrate!

All reforms of the judiciary that do not give us a higher grade of Police Magistrates, who shall hold their office by a more independent tenure, will fail to remove some of the most dangerous and prolific sources of our existing evils, and will leave a necessity for maintaining a very large Police force.

Mixed up with these vague charges of great expenditures alleged to be made by appointed officers, are also charges that all commissions are a modern invention of the Republican Party to get control in cities. We might content ourselves with replying that the hostility to the leading commissions—police, health, charities and correction—originated in the fact that they deprive certain elected officers—and "the ring"—of the spoils to be derived from expending large sums of money, and of the patronage of making numerous appointments. We might challenge them to show—what they have never attempted—that if the officers who possessed the powers of these boards were elected by ballot, there is any reason to believe that more economy or better administration would be secured.

But we will meet them by showing what is the real origin of commissions, that they did not originate in New-York and are not confined to it, but are of early origin, and prevail in other American cities and in England.

Here again we avail ourselves of the report before quoted, as follows:

1. Our Police Commission was borrowed from England, where it had been demonstrated to be the best method of restraining the vices and crimes of London and its vicinity, long before New-York had reached the perilous crisis that demanded the same remedy. It has remained to this day in full force, and has yearly increased in popularity and efficiency in that great Metropolitan district whose fearful perils gave it birth. The law transplanting the Commission to New-York was drawn, and its passage promoted, by one of the most prominent of the Democratic officers now holding place by popular election in this city; and it has always been administered subject to his advice, with the aid that may be rendered at this time by the able Democratic ex-judge who renders such valuable services as a member of the Commission.

2. The Central Park Commission found its suggestion and precedent in the English Regent's Park and other like Commissions.

3. The precedent of our Board of Health was an English Board of Health, created by an act passed in 1848, and materially modified in 1858. There were originally under the act of 1848 three Commissioners appointed by the Crown, and they constituted the "General Board of Health." With various additions of power, and conferring upon London and all the great towns of England blessings that no language can exaggerate, the English Board of Health has been continued in full operation. Its powers are in almost every particular far more extensive than those possessed by the New-York Board. The people of this City are by no means prepared for the exercise of such great powers as the English Health Commissioners have long been in the habit of enforcing. In England, a change of party majorities in Parliament has never been allowed to interfere with the Police or Health Commissioners; or, so far as the Committee are aware, with any Commissioners.

The English Parliament has also availed itself of commissions in a sphere of action in which they might be applied in our Legislatures with great public advantage. We allude to the preparation of laws on important subjects. Parliament very frequently appoints a commission of three, five or seven men, peculiarly qualified for the purpose, to report a law on a given subject, to a subsequent session, with full references to the provisions of existing laws, to the decisions thereunder, and with the reasons which demand and justify the changes and provisions the Commission may recommend. The result is carefully prepared laws.

By the appointment of a commission to revise our consulate and our revenue laws, the United States has set the example of profiting by these wise English precedents.

4. Our New-York Commissions are few and of limited powers compared with those in the London Metropolitan District. Among the latter are the following:

1. The Board of Police.
2. The Board of Health.
3. The Commissioners of Excise.
4. The Commissioners of Sewers.
5. The Commissioners of Regent's Park.
6. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests.
7. The Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Road.
8. The Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
9. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue.
10. The Board of Improvement Commissioners.
11. The Public Works Loan Commissioners.
12. The Poor Law Board.

The foregoing are by no means all the commissions that might be named, but they are certainly sufficient to show that nothing novel has been proposed in that mode of government on this side of the Atlantic, and that New-York is not the first City to discover the utility of commissions as an agency of government, though its political demagogues may be the first to denounce them in the interests of public spoils and partisan domination.

5. The assumption so often put forth that New-York is the only American city having Commissions is equally false. For example, take the City of Baltimore, and it has:

1. The Commissioners of Finance.
2. The Commissioners of the Water Department.
3. The Commissioners of Public Schools.
4. The City Commissioners.
5. The Commissioners of Druid Hill Park.
6. The Commissioners of the Health Department.
7. The Board of Visitors of the City Jail.
8. The Harbor Commission.
9. The Board of Police Commissioners.
10. The Board of Fire Commissioners.
11. The Commissioners of Street Openings.

It will be observed that there are, in Baltimore as well as in London, direct precedents for both the Wharf and Pier bill, and the Public Works bill, defeated in the New-York Legislature last Winter.

It would be easy to multiply precedents of commissions from other American cities outside of this State. For example, the very latest law enacted materially affecting a large American city, is a law of the State of Missouri creating a "Board of Water Commissioners for the City of St. Louis." The Board consists of three Commissioners named in the act. This law was approved on the 18th April, 1867.

6. The City of Brooklyn has its Commissioners of the Fire Department and its Sinking Fund Commissioners.

It had a Board of Excise Commissioners prior to the present excise law. The law creating its Board of Water Commissioners, prior in date to any late State Commission for New-York City, has very extensive powers, extending to drains and sewers and to the laying of assessments. This is a State Commission, the law creating it naming the Commissioners. It would seem to be a precedent in the main particulars for even the "Public Works Bill" of last Winter.

7. This State has long been in the habit of resorting to agencies, having the substantial features of a commission, and being useful mainly for that reason, both to initiate and to manage some of the most responsible and difficult matters of State administration.

As early as 1792 commissioners were appointed to take the initiatory steps toward connecting the lakes and the Hudson River. In 1810 another State Commission for the same purpose was created, of which DE WITT CLINTON was a member; and in 1811 ROBERT FULTON was added to it. In 1816 and 1817 still other commissions were created to forward that great enterprise, and in the latter year "the Commissioners of the Canal Fund" were also created.

This great and noble work thus begun has always been controlled by a commission, and it is hardly more likely that it will ever be placed under the control of a Governor or a Committee of the Legislature than it is that the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Central Park, the Police, the United States Treasury or Navy will be managed by a Mayor, a President or a Committee of Congress or of the Common Council.

In 1784 a commission was created composed of members named in the act, and called "Regents of the University," and since the amendments of 1787, increasing the number of Commissioners to nineteen, it has remained with little change.

The important and responsible duties of the Land-office were conferred upon another commission, and its efficiency is not known to have been questioned.

The noble erections that bring pure water to every fireside in this great City, and which will attest to every coming age the wisdom and humanity of the generation that projected the Croton Water Works, are inscribed with the names of the Commissioners by whom they were reared; and so long as New-York shall be fortunate enough to have a Government that can be endured by civilized men, the Croton Aqueduct will remain under the control of a commission, unblessed by the application of that theory of responsibility, which an elected Mayor and a committee of the Common Council would bring to bear were it consigned to their direct management. It would be easy to enumerate in detail, beginning with the Central Park and prisons and asylums, the many great works this State and other States have erected or managed through commissions.

The commissions to erect and preserve the national cemeteries, to build a New-York Post-office, to manage the Peabody fund for the relief of the South, to promote education in Girard College, ranging as they do over the vast space between private appointment and national legislation, illustrate the spontaneous uniformity with which the appreciation of the advantages of these agencies of government has developed itself. Indeed, the various forms and innumerable instances in which, by the aid of a board of trustees, men of wealth, prompted by humanity, charity and religion, have made provision for ignorance want and suffering, are but so many illustrations of commissions called into exercise in the walks of private life. In their origin by appointment, in their long and independent tenures of office, in the security of the coöperative action of several minds in reference to every duty, in their specific and limited sphere of action, in their gradual changes of composition by the introducing of new members, every board of trustees exhibits leading features, as analogous as private relations will permit, to those of the State and City Commissions. Let any one who believes that the sense of responsibility resting upon the consciences of the elected officers who rented Mayor WOOD's Nassau-street offices, have charge of the Battery and the markets, collect rents from City cars, engage in building the Court-house, is a guarantee of greater fidelity and a higher sense of public duty, than that other kind of responsibility felt by those who have charge of Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, who built the Central Park or the Croton Water Works, who guard the City against pestilence and drunkenness, against wary burglars and bloodthirsty mobs—let such person affirm, if he have the courage, that his theory of responsibility, applied to boards of trustees, will make them more honest, more efficient, or any wise more useful than they now are. Let it be announced in Wall-street that any ten of the prominent elected legislative or executive officers of the City, or ten persons to be elected by popular vote, are hereafter to be the board of trustees of any moneyed institution, or of any institution of charity, and what will be the public judgment as to the future solvency and usefulness of such institution? Let it on the other hand be announced that any such institution is to go under the management of ten commissioners to be drawn by lot from those appointed by the State, (or even by the City,) and will the public judgment be the same as to the effect upon the solvency and usefulness of such institution?

This argument is no impeachment of the ability of the people to govern themselves; for the methods of election and appointment for the ministerial affairs of cities are equally governments made by the people, the creations of their intelligence, administered for them, and ultimately responsible to them.

The Future of Cotton in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

A communication in your paper on the cotton culture seems to ask some solution of the question of labor at the South, and how cotton shall be produced; and, having lived for over 25 years in different parts of the South, and there worked both free and slave labor, I venture to offer a few suggestions.

First, the idea of your correspondent that cotton can be only produced profitably on large plantations is a very prevalent one at the South, and is erroneous. Cotton was profitable on large plantations with slave labor at 10 cents per pound, but it is not profitable on such plantations with free labor at 15 cents or more per pound. This may be due as much to the system of management heretofore adopted on large plantations, which was to raise but little else than cotton, and buy all meat and most of the grain; and, in fact, this must be the system where 1,000 acres are devoted to cotton alone. Then, as is well known, under the slave system the women and children picked cotton—now they will not. Again, it is a common-sense view of the matter to say that where a man has 50 acres of ground in cultivation, and raises 10 bales of cotton on 15 of these acres, on the other 35 raises enough wheat, &c., to feed himself, one hand and his family and his stock, that he is making more money than cultivating 1,000 acres with 30 hands or more, and buys his provisions and one half his stock feed. Every farmer knows that the fewer acres he cultivates the better it is cultivated, and the more produce he makes per acre. I can cite hundreds of instances of men directly in my knowledge who have made large fortunes, who never grew more than 20 or 30 bales of cotton, but who also raised all their provisions for man and beast, while on the other hand the 300, 500, or 1,000-bale planter was, in two-thirds of cases, in debt for one, and sometimes two, crops of cotton ahead. He owned negroes, and they gave him credit; easy credit made him run in debt; debt made him or his sons bankrupt. Every one informed upon the banking or commission business of the Southern States knows my statement is correct.

Hence, I say that cotton, to be produced profitably in the Southern States, must be produced by small farmers who will raise their own provisions—necessaries of life—and make also, as may be their landed or laboring ability, from one to thirty bales of cotton. The men who do this will be independent, and no one can deny that a country is richer by having thirty men in it who, at the end of a year, have in their pockets $200 and are clear of debt, than by having one man with a heavy load of debt and $6,000 in his pocket, which latter, in former times, would put the $6,000 into more land and negroes instead of improvements to his farm or the country. Then, again, I assume that the first thirty are men of at least common education, and their families a grade or two better, while the one man, even under the present system, must have at least thirty persons around him whom it is his interest to keep in ignorance, and who do not get sufficient pay to keep their families in decency. Hence, by my plan, schools and churches become self-supporting, and there are thirty demands for the best of books and newspapers, while, on the other hand, not more than one demand is likely, and the children of the thirty laborers must be schooled at public expense.

Your correspondent speaks of Chinese (or Coolie) labor. That idea is at present simply impracticable, and I doubt if ever possible, and if ever introduced it must be for sugar-cane and rice, not cotton. Then the negro. His idea on this point is more Utopian. No planter can afford to pay $200 a year even for a cotton hand and feed him, while his idea seems to be to work them only about six months. He is certainly no farmer, or he should know that, to farm with profit, a farmer has but little rest—almost as much work in Winter as in Summer. To feed negroes as it was formerly the custom with all humane masters, it now costs about $1 50 per week, and at present prices no man can work turpentine or plant cotton with profit and pay over $10 per month for his labor—that is, under the old system of large plantations and poor cultivation.

I am inclined to think your correspondent knows very little about practical farming or planting, and my own experience tells me it is easier to make money on paper than in the cotton-field. That some organized system of planting and labor, under the freedom *status*, must be arrived at, I admit, but the old cotton position of the Southern States is not to be again attained by immense plantations and any sort of one-mans system of supervision; but these vast estates must be cut into small farms, and the necessities of the owners are every day forcing them to this course. Then, they must be bought and worked by intelligent labor—white preferred.

Your correspondent mentions the necessity of large expenditure for gins, &c.; hence must have large plantations and large capital. Now, this is simply obviated by a system which will soon arise similar to the present grist-mills. A gin-house will be established by some one in every community, and the cotton ginned and pressed for toll at less expense than the old system. Demand always creates a supply, and the more gins and presses the less the cost for that operation.

Some of the best farms in the Southern States can now be bought for from $1 to $5 per acre, houses, &c., which previous to the war would have readily sold at $50 to $100 per acre. "It is hard to learn an old dog new tricks," is a trite saying, but true of men as well, and many Southerners are like their dumb favorites in that respect, they cannot get the old plantation easy life out of their heads. Without the means to gratify their tastes, they still linger fondly over the memories of the days when a hundred servants were ever at their call, and their greatest ambition a horse, a gun, and a dog. These all would gladly sell and find a home somewhere, whether better they know not, but ever hoping for "something to turn up."

Hon. D. R. GOODLOE, in the last Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, has some good ideas on the Southern question, but not so fully or clearly stated as I suppose the means at his command would dictate, but that may have been caused from the limited space allowed him. In my opinion the future of cotton in the South is bright; next year may not produce 2,000,000 bales, but 1871 will see 4,000,000 bales produced by small farmers, and more money made by such production, and more real substantial strength to the country, than ever under the slave system.

H.

The Northwest—Changes in the Routes of Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A change in the courses of the trade of the Northwest regions, which lie within two or three hundred miles of the western extremity of Lake Superior, is soon to take place. Grain and other produce, which, so far, has gone on its way to the markets of the East down the Mississippi River, and South by railroad, will soon find its way up to Lake Superior, and then be shipped to the East by the lake vessels, steam and sail.

The distance from St. Paul, which is our railroad centre, to the lake, is about 130 miles only; to St. Louis it is about 800 miles by river, and to Chicago by rail about 500 miles; from the western end of Lake Superior it is about the same distance to New-York by water that it is from Chicago to that city by lake and canal and the Hudson. The lake freight is the same. This makes it plain that this change in our trade is to take place.

The cheapest course is, in this case, sure to take the trade. Bulky commodities, like corn and wheat, feel the effect of so small a sum as one cent on a bushel, and the route which gives even that small economy is the one which will be chosen. In this case, the difference will amount to nearly thirty cents the bushel of wheat over any other route, as any one can see by making the calculation.

So great a revolution in the course of a great trade as this promises to be, deserves some notice from the commercial Press of New-York.

A few years ago, Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin were without inhabitants; last year with a short crop they exported 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Good judges say that the annual exports of the northwest will amount to 30,000,000 bushels of wheat five years hence. All of which, probably, will be sent down the lakes.

The wheat of Minnesota ripening during a season of great heat, in an atmosphere free from moisture, is superior to any grown elsewhere in our country, its flour will bear carriage by sea to the warmest latitudes, thus it will be in great request for your City flouring mills. These facts about the quality of our grains are not generally known.

Messrs. THOMPSON & SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and other capitalists, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, foreseeing the great value of the franchises of the Mississippi River and Lake Superior Railroad, which leads from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior, and is to become a great trunk line, have undertaken to construct it, and now are driving the work on it energetically.

The same gentlemen, it is said, have become interested in the site of the city, which will be the lake port for the great commerce of the region in question, and also of the commerce which in time will grow out of the settlement of the vast and fertile British American Possessions, watered by the Red and Saskatchawan rivers, and that of the East Indies, which will traverse the continent over the North Pacific Railroad.

It is not thought over sanguine to predict for this city (to be) of the Northwest a place second to that of New-York only, in commerce and the arts.

When the railroad from St. Paul reaches the lake we think our Emporium of the lakes will spring up like Jonas' gourd, and become a wonder to the world. The question of the particular spot where it will be is becoming a very interesting one. In due time, probably, the railroad company will designate it, then there will be another California rush to the favored locality.

This matter of another western city is incidental; the important fact that a vast wheat-growing region is soon to come into direct relations with New-York, to sell wheat to her and to buy goods from her, deserves notice.

Official Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the TIMES I find a great many propositions for the prevention of bribery, that worse crime than open robbery. In going over these items I came to the conclusion that there was but one way to prevent this species of robbery; and the way to do it, in my mind, is to do away with all special legislation. It is these specialities that induces all this villany. Compel the Legislature to make none but general laws, and I think there would be no necessity for bribery, for if all persons could enjoy the same privileges there certainly could not be any necessity or inducement for bribery.

Respectfully, yours, &c., F.

Heating Cars by Steam.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The appalling accident which has just occurred on the Lake Shore Road, in which some sixty persons have lost their lives, forty-eight of whom were burned up in the car which was thrown from the track, suggests the necessity of seeking some less dangerous method of warming the cars than that afforded by the stove.

Would it not be possible to heat the cars, as our ferry-boats are now heated, by steam? The heating apparatus of each car might be connected by a flexible tube of rubber or some other pliable material, which, with the ordinary hose coupling, could be attached or disconnected in a moment.

This would prevent any such calamity as that to which I refer, and which of late have been so frequent as to invest the whole matter of travel by rail with unspeakable dread. If passengers must be crushed to pieces, let us at least prevent the mangled bodies from being burnt alive.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

Stoves in Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent accident at Angola, like some others in which passengers have been burned to death by the upsetting of stoves, suggests to my mind that a partial precaution could be found in securely fastening the stoves by one or two bands passing around them, to the *side* of the car.

Now they are only screwed to the floor through the feet, which hold them in place only under ordinary circumstances; but is never sufficient in case of serious accident. The plan first named was tried by me on one of the prominent Pennsylvania Railroads, and I think goes far toward preventing such terrible results as have schocked the whole community in the accident referred to. T.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

The Murder of a Bank Watchman in Haverhill by a Burglar.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

For several weeks past a gang of store-breakers and burglars have been operating here, commencing in a small way, but have been constantly successful in entering stores and escaping with small quantities of merchandise. The frequency of these occurrences led to an extra secret-watch. On Saturday night, at about 11:30, while the regular watchmen were engaged in putting out the street lights, an attempt was made to break into the basement of the house of DAN. KIMBALL, on Emerson-street, used for the manufacture of shoes. The noise of the thieves aroused the inmates of the house, who gave an alarm, which was heard by Secret-Watchman JOSEPH BURNHAM, who, in company with Constable IRA CARTER, pursued the thieves. In their course they found probably the same parties attempting to force an entrance into the dwelling house of MOSES SWASEY, on Essex-street, from which they were driven, and attempted to escape on the railroad track. BURNHAM and CARTER pursued, and BURNHAM fired upon the thieves several times, but without effect. One of them was finally overtaken by CARTER, knocked down and secured. He proved to be a "rough" named SCOTTY HAMILTON, just out of Ipswich jail, where he had been serving out a sentence of sixty days for some offence committed in Lawrence.

This morning about 2:30 o'clock an alarm of fire was given, which proved to be the paint-shop of F. B. STANTON, on Fleet-street, and was clearly the work of an incendiary, for the purpose of creating an alarm and attracting attention from burglarious operations then going on. The fire was early discovered by watchmen TUCK and KNOWLES, and extinguished before much damage was done.

Just at this time, as the secret watch—Messrs. J. S. SCATES and JOSEPH BURNHAM—were passing by the Merrimack Bank, an explosion was heard, indicating that an attempt was being made to blow open the safe. SCATES guarded the front, and BURNHAM went to the rear of the building. As he reached the lower corner of the building he encountered the burglar, who had made his escape from a window. BURNHAM challenged him, and ordered him to stop, upon which the burglar fired a pistol while on the run, which took effect in the left temple of BURNHAM, killing him instantly. SCATES gave chase, but the murderer and burglar was too fleet for him, and was soon out of sight. Returning to his comrade, he found him dead, with his right hand on his breast clinching his revolver.

On examining the safe of the Merrimack Bank, it was found that the lock had been filled with powder and exploded, which only partially opened the door. Scraps of leather were found on the floor saturated with kerosene. A ladder was used on entering the window to the bank, which is on the second story. The body of BURNHAM was taken to the Police Court-room, where it now remains awaiting the action of a Coroner. No trace has as yet been obtained of the murderer, and, so far as we can learn, no well-grounded suspicion rests upon any one. As a matter of course, great excitement prevails here, and a deep feeling of regret for the fate of Mr. BURNHAM, who was a most worthy man, and an efficient and accomplished officer. The deceased leaves a widow and a large family of children, who will have the sincere sympathy of the community in their deep affliction.

Negro Suffrage—Letter from Hon. Sidney Clarke.

In a recent letter to a personal friend in Kansas, Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, member of Congress from that State, writes:

"Though we were defeated in the late canvass, let no true friend of freedom and justice be disheartened. The great mass of the colored men of the United States are already enfranchised, and are now wielding the ballot in behalf of loyalty and good government. In the inscrutable providence of the Great Ruler of nations, it may be left for the enfranchised colored interests of the South, in the majestic work of laying anew the foundations of republican States, and in preserving the Government in loyal hands, to break the prejudices of the people of the North, and to exact from them justice and the political right due to the men of your race. Let us, then, be patient, earnest and hopeful, but relaxing none of the efforts necessary to speedily enthrone the principles of political equality, as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, in all our laws and in all our constitutions.

In my congressional action I shall unswervingly adhere to the principles of political right enunciated in my late campaign; pressing forward, instead of going backward, in the great work of securing a true national restoration, and a higher standard of national justice. The great party of loyalty and freedom in America, notwithstanding the slight reverses of the late elections, is yet, in my judgment, unimpaired in influence, earnest in purpose, and sure of victory in the approaching national election. It conducted the country safely through the war, and it it remains true to the principles of universal freedom, with its members tolerant in opinion and practical in action, it has all the elements of strength necessary to lead the nation in the paths of financial justice, prosperity and enduring peace. Let the colored men of Kansas, and of the United States, give to the Republican Party their confidence and their prayers, and the time is not far distant when all men in America will be clothed with political equality.

Again expressing my thanks for the kind sentiments and expressions of confidence contained in your letter, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, SIDNEY CLARKE.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The following letter from Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, to a gentleman in Cleveland, Ohio, was received during the sitting of the late Manufacturers' Convention:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 14 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th inst., inviting me to attend the National Convention of Manufacturers, to be held at Cleveland on the 18th inst. I regret very much that it is impossible for me to leave Washington at this time, and I am compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting you.

My views on the subject of internal revenue and taxation have been already very fully expressed in my address to the American people of 30th of November last. I can only repeat the opinion there expressed, that the whole system of internal revenue should be abolished at once, with the exception of taxes on National Banks, on wines, malt and spirituous liquors and tobacco. Our system of internal taxation is destroying the industry of the country, and should be immediately repealed. On this question there should be no delay, as it has already been so oppressive, and has produced so much dissatisfaction among the people, as—it longer continued to threaten us with repudiation, and all its disastrous consequences.

The Tariff question can be postponed until the next session of Congress, when, the excitement of the Presidential canvass having terminated, we may all consider the subject more dispassionately, and with a view to such an arrangement as, whilst yielding the largest possible revenue from that source, will be attended with all the incidental benefits to our industrial pursuits that can properly be derived from any just system of duties on imports.

On this question, in view of our large public debt and the necessity of the punctual payment of the interest thereon, there is, under existing circumstances, a great identity of interests between the producers and the consumers. Should the Tariff be so imposed as to be destructive of revenue, it will force a return to internal taxation, with all its baneful influences. Permit me to say, however, that the most oppressive tax now imposed upon industrial pursuits, is an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency. Grievous as is our present system of internal taxation, it is far less oppressive than the burden imposed by a fluctuating and depreciated medium of exchange. This tax, especially upon industrial pursuits, may be measured with a near approximation to the actual results, by the difference between the value of gold and our paper currency. It this is 33 per cent., the tax is equivalent in its operation upon domestic manufactures, to a deduction of one third from their annual net profits; and, it longer continued, as the history of the world has shown, must prostrate all our industry which comes in competition with foreign products. While, then, I am for an immediate abolition (with the exceptions before stated) of our whole system of international taxation, I would postpone the consideration of the tariff until the first Monday of December next.

It gives me great pleasure to say that, since my return from Europe (as the fiscal agent of the Government) in December, 1864, I have conversed very fully with gentlemen largely interested in American manufactures—especially those of iron, wool and cotton—and have found an extraordinary and uniform concurrence between their opinions and my own. This unity of views has not been produced by any change of opinion on either side, but by the immense difference in the condition of the country, growing out of the enormous debt which we have incurred to maintain the Government and preserve the Union. This change in our condition requires that we should so impose our duties on imports as to realize the largest possible revenue, and the question of absolute free trade is therefore necessarily postponed until our debt shall have been extinguished. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

R. J. WALKER.

Address to the Democracy of Missouri.

The Democratic Association of St. Louis has issued an address to the Democracy of Missouri, calling upon them to organize in every city and town in the State. The address says;

It is not by mere reason that the Radical plotters can be deterred from prosecuting their schemes. They care nothing for reason. The weapons they employ are a falsification of history, false statements as to the present condition and sentiments of the South, wholesale abuse of the Democracy of the North, appeals to passion and prejudice, corrupt legislation, corrupt use of money in elections, fraud in the ballot box, terrorism and force. To the dictates of reason and patriotism they are as insensible as they are to their constitutional obligations. They hold them all in like contempt. But there is one thing they would shrink from facing,—a majority of the American people resolved to uphold the Government of their fathers, and to maintain their rights. But how is this majority to make themselves felt? Not by sitting quietly by their firesides, while fetters are being forged for them. They must organize and speak by organization. The day is approaching when Missouri must be freed from tyranny and oppression. * * * It should not be forgotten that the question of negro suffrage will be submitted to the people of Missouri at the next election, and, as Ohio has set us the example, we should be prepared to meet it in like manner. A Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States of the Union has been recommended by several State Conventions, to be held at an early day, and it is to be hoped that St. Louis will be selected as the most central place of meeting. Before that time the Democracy of every State should be fully organized and be in communication with each other. Then, the General Convention can intelligently and authoratatively speak for the entire party of the Republic. Let us all, then, go to work earnestly, and at once. The dangers that beset us are not imaginary. They are but too real. But by immediate, earnest and determined action, they can be averted, and the peace and liberties of the country be preserved.

New-Hampshire Politics—The Approaching Campaign.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Conventions of the two political organizations in New-Hampshire having been held, and the issues of the canvass proclaimed, the campaign may be said to have been inaugurated. The Democracy, often beaten, but claiming to be unterrified, have not felt better for years. Elections in other States, municipal elections in New-Hampshire and other causes have tended to elevate their spirits. The most sanguine are not particular as to the number of thousands stated in their claimed majority, while careful observers of former contests claim that the doubtful men—the drifting element that sways between parties, and those of former democratic tendencies, who have been "temporarily absent" from the party—all will vote for SINCLAIR in March.

The experience in Massachusetts of the P. L. L. is not lost sight of, and in all large places this element is to be used in aid of the Democracy. Great inducements will be held out to vote their ticket in March, in the way of the free sale of liquors, although nothing can be freer in the world now, for no State Constable has ever been created in this State. A long array of judgeships and other State officers, will tempt the Democracy to a hard fight; but the Republicans, on the other hand, are by no means disheartened by the annual boasts of the Democracy, which have ever been heard since the power of the State passed from their hands. The Republican State Convention was fully attended, and it showed that the Republicans in New-Hampshire were not only conscious of the condition of the opposition, but determined to be prepared for the contest with it. The State Central Committee has this year among its member a large number of the most efficient working Republicans in the State.

ALABAMA.

The Conservative Party—Card from the Central Executive Committee.

The following address is published in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* of the 21st inst.:

The people of the State opposed to the ratification of the so-called Constitution, to be submitted to the people on the 4th of February next, have by general consent imposed upon the Executive Committee the responsibility of recommending the policy best calculated to accomplish its defeat. The Committee properly appreciate this great trust, and will take no action until they have obtained the opinions and advice of our wisest and best friends North and South, with whom they are in correspondence. We cannot afford to act hastily in a matter involving our existence as a free people. Our cause is that of Constitutional liberty. A mistake may prove fatal to all we hold sacred in this life.

The Committee earnestly recommend the formation of Conservative Clubs in every county in the State, where not already organized, on the first Monday in January. A most thorough organization is essential to success. The Secretaries of Central Clubs at the several county sites are requested to forward to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, at Montgomery, the names of the President and Secretary, as it will be necessary to communicate with them as soon as our policy is determined. In the meantime it is to be hoped that no good man will be idle—there is work for all.

Nothing *at this time* is better calculated to produce division and discord in our ranks than the announcement of candidates for office. Let it be demonstrated that the ambition of our people is subservient to patriotism. Should it become advisable to change our policy timely notice will be given.

There will be a session of the District Court of the United States in this city on the second Tuesday in January. Many prominent men from different portions of the State will be in attendance, and the Executive Committee will avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented to consult with them as to the best policy to be adopted by us. In the meanwhile the views of all friends of constitutional liberty (by letter or otherwise) are respectfully solicited. It is the intention of the Committee to publish and circulate throughout the State suitable campaign documents, and solicit voluntary contributions from the friends of the cause to defray the necessary expenses.

Very respectfully, JAMES H. CLANTON,

Chairman State Executive Committee.

A Thief Thrice Hung and Literally Roasted to Extract a Confession.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 23.

On last Thursday the Police authorities of this city received a dispatch from Elkhart, Indiana, setting forth the fact that on the previous day a gun store in that village had been feloniously entered and robbed of several valuable fowling pieces. The weapons were minutely described and the matter was given into the hands of Detective KELLY. This vigilant officer immediately proceeded to work up the matter. During his perambulations among the pawnshops he espied one of the guns described, which had been sold but a moment before. This led to the discovery of the thief, and before night the latter was safely esconced in the armory. The name of the individual is JOHN SEYMOUR.

On the following day a constable from Elkhart took the prisoner in charge and conveyed him to the scene of his depredations. The village referred to is one of unusual quiet, and hence no preparations had been made for the reception of the criminal. For the want of a jail, SEYMOUR was allotted a room in a hotel, at the door of which the constable was placed in the capacity of sentinel. During the night the tired sentry fell into a peaceful slumber. While in this state of blissful unconsciousness two men quietly entered the apartment and took the prisoner in charge. It appears that one of the party, named WM. COLLINS, had some time previously lost a valuable gun, and at the time of the theft suspected that SEYMOUR was guilty of the act. The other individual was a friend of COLLINS'. The two men proceeded to the woods with their charge, and, deliberately placing a rope about SEYMOUR's neck, told him that he must either confess where he had deposited the gun, which they believed he had stolen, or die. He answered them with blasphemy and vulgar epithets. Thereupon the rope was drawn, and SEYMOUR dangled between heaven and earth. When he had hung but a few moment's the rope broke. But he had scarcely time to recover from the severe choking when he was again drawn up, but with no better success. The cord again gave way. Next the men dug a pit in the ground beneath the tree, and therein built a roaring fire. They then doubled the rope, placed it again about SEYMOUR's neck, and gave him a last opportunity to make a confession. He still refused, and a moment after he hung from a stout limb by a strong cord, immediately over a blazing fire. In another moment he was literally ablaze, and then he gave token by looks and signs that he was ready to confess. He was immediately cut down, considerably the worse for the fire, and then he made a full confession, besides designating the locality where the gun had been hidden. He was then returned to the hotel, and again placed in the room he had previously occupied, and finally the vigilant constable was shaken from his slumbers and roundly abused for not attending to his business. This entire story, certainly sounds very strange, yet every fact mentioned is literally true.

Curious Marine Insurance Case in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 23.

The Supreme Judicial Court have ordered judgment to be entered for the defendants in the case of CHARLES W. DABNEY, JR., *vs.* the New-England Life Mutual Insurance Company, which was an action of contract upon a policy of insurance on the bark *Fredonia*, issued to the plaintiff by the defendant, to recover a sum of money, as general average for a jettison of a part of a cargo of oranges thrown overboard from the *Fredonia* and belonging to the plaintiff. In December, 1865, the bark *Fredonia* landed at this port about three hundred emigrants, who were taken from the ship *Gratitude*, which the captain of the bark found in a sinking condition. In order to make room for the passengers and crew of the ship the captain was obliged to throw overboard a part of his cargo of fruit, or leave the passengers and crew of the *Gratitude* to go down with the ship. The action was brought in the Superior Civil Court, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff. Exceptions were taken by the defendant and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. The following are the grounds upon which the Court ordered judgment for the defendant:

"The facts show that the immediate motive and cause of the jettison were not to preserve or restore the navigability of the vessel insured, but to make room for and receive on board the passengers and crew of another vessel, which was in imminent danger of foundering at sea with all on board. The jettison cannot, therefore, be deemed to have been before sacrifice of a part of the cargo for the purpose of obtaining safety from a peril impending over the vessel insured and cargo and freight. There was not a general average loss entitling the owner of cargo to contribution."

GENERAL ITEMS.

Application was recently made to a court in Missouri for an injunction to restrain the Collector of Marion County, who had levied upon one hundred shares of the National Bank of Hannibal, from selling the shares so levied upon, and to perpetually enjoin the Collector from collecting the tax imposed upon the bank by the County of Marion. The Court, upon the final hearing of the cause, decided that the county and State had no authority, under the existing laws, to impose a tax upon the shares of stock of National Banks, nor to collect a tax so imposed from the officers or shareholders of such banks, and accordingly made the injunction perpetual against the Collector.

A law firm in Boston carried a case to the Court of Claims, which the Treasury Department had disallowed, and have just obtained a favorable judgment. The decision is to the effect that all soldiers who enlisted under the President's proclamation before July 22, 1861, are entitled to bounty, whether discharged for disease or other honorable cause. This will give bounties to hundreds of discharged soldiers who were refused it because they had not served two years.

Mr. MALTBY, editor of the Brownsville (Texas) *Ranchero*, who was arrested by the military, for printing insulting remarks about "Yankee ladies," promised to publish a retraction in his next issue, and on this promise he was released. He has not renewed the publication of his paper, however, but has gone to New-Orleans for the purpose of appealing to Gen. HANCOCK.

A convention of delegates from all the counties of Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, is to meet at Boise City January 6, for the purpose of memorializing Congress in favor of granting aid for a railway connecting the Union Pacific with the navigable waters of the Columbia River via Snake River Valley.

HORACE H. FARNSWORTH, Assistant Assessor at St. Albans, Vt., was arrested on Friday last, charged with receiving money from the St. Albans Coal Oil Company, who were making fraudulent returns to Government. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The oil works were seized by the revenue officers of the district.

The Boston *Post* of the 23d inst. says: "On the heel of the withdrawal of the Cunard comes the unpleasant intelligence that the American Steamship line has in contemplation the sale of the steamships *Ontario* and *Erie* to parties in New-York."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1867.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, C. H. Rockwell, J. B. Polk, G. F. Browne, J. W. Leonard, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss C. Carman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATIONS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Christmas Carol" and the "Trial."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Unusual precautions against the Fenians were yesterday taken by the British Government, which was in possession of information that a general attempt would be made to liberate all the prisoners confined in different jails on charges of complicity in the late outbreaks.

The London *Times*, commenting upon the subject of the Abyssinian war, yesterday, fears the war will be prolonged until next year, and blames Sir WM. NAPIER, the commander of the expedition, for the delays which have rendered the accomplishment of anything of consequence impossible during the present season.

The Russian Government has addressed a note to the Government of France, protesting earnestly against the shifting policy of the latter upon the Eastern question.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Dec. 11 and Queenstown Dec. 12, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Charleston states that the steamship *Raleigh* was burned at sea on Tuesday, while on her passage from New-York to New-Orleans. Eighteen of her passengers and crew had arrived at Charleston on board a tugboat. Twenty-four persons are still missing, and of these, thirteen are supposed to have perished. Details of the loss of the steamer have not yet been forwarded.

The Christmas festivities in this City yesterday were of the usual character, and nothing of a public nature occurred to mar any of them. The day was "ushered in" by the blowing of horns, the emptying of stockings, and the plucking of fruit from Christmas trees. The Catholic, Episcopalian, and some other churches were open during the day and were thronged. Christmas dinners were eaten in many a home, at the charitable institutions, at the workhouses, and even at the City Prison; Target companies and "Fantasticals" paraded, and, altogether, it was as merry a Christmas as we have had—for a year past.

Christmas day throughout the country was the occasion of great jollification. At the South the colored people had most of the festivity of the occasion to themselves. In Mobile, Ala., especially, they paraded the streets and listened to addresses. Everywhere, so far as heard from, they conducted themselves in an orderly manner, though the telegraph reports that at Mobile several white men were arrested for making incendiary speeches to them.

Much excitement was occasioned yesterday at Newark, N. J., by the discovery of pools of blood on the ice with which the Morris Canal is encrusted. Cries of "Murder" had been heard in the vicinity the night before. Detectives are investigating the matter.

JAMES WILLIARD was arrested in St. Alphonso's Roman Catholic Church, in Thompson-street, at High Mass, yesterday morning. ELIZA FOYLE charged that he attempted in the crowd there to steal her pocket-book. She caught him and held him till an officer arrested him. Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed him in default of $2,500 bail.

Peace in the South, Yesterday.

There were none of those negro outbreaks in the Southern States yesterday, of which there have lately been so many apprehensions expressed. All the fears have turned out to be as unfounded as those which have been excited at this season in previous years. Even in Mississippi, where the Governor thought it necessary to issue an alarming proclamation, and to make preparations for the anticipated difficulties, there seems to have been nothing more exciting than such festivities as were possible under the depressed condition of affairs. If there were conspiracies, the movers in them failed to appear, and if rebellions have been fomenting, they failed to break forth. Yet there is no doubt that the widespread destitution among the blacks, of which we hear so much from all quarters, furnished more than ordinary grounds for fearing disturbances. And besides their present sufferings, they have unusually bad prospects for the immediate future. These are the days for hiring and making contracts for the next year; but the depressed state of the cotton and other markets must prevent thousands of planters from making engagements with the negro laborers. The negroes see and feel these things keenly, and, going on general principles, it might be expected that there would be apprehensions of outbreaks. That nothing of the kind has been heard of, is another fact to put to the credit of the Southern freedmen.

The apprehensions will not entirely pass away till the close of the year, for the negroes' holiday lasts from now till then. We have no doubt that the military commanders will keep a watchful eye upon every locality.

The Dent-Grant Letter.

The Dent letter, purporting to give Gen. GRANT'S views and wishes about a nomination for the Presidency, was first published in the New-York correspondence of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*. It was promptly repudiated by Gen. DENT as a forgery, and we have once or twice called on the *Courier's* correspondent for an explanation of its authorship. In response we get from him the following, which we copy from the *Courier* of the 23d:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

It appears that the letter published exclusively in the *Courier*, giving Gen. GRANT'S views on the Presidential question, has not only been read everywhere with great interest, but has been the subject of some ill-tempered remarks in several Republican journals. It may possibly not have suited the wishes of some politicians in certain quarters that *the letter should at all leak out*, but that certainly is no reason why they should find fault with those who only desire to furnish matters of record as valuable information to an interested public. The New-York TIMES denies that Gen. DENT wrote said letter, *which denial is entirely superfluous—your correspondent never having stated that that gentleman wrote the now famous letter.* Others again state that Gen. GRANT'S brother-in-law did not write it, and by confusing, apparently with a purpose, everything in relation to this matter, endeavor to make the public believe, then one thing, then the other.

I am not acquainted with the Grant family, but I know that Gen. DENT is not the brother-in-law, but the father-in-law of the General. *Who the person is who signed the initial D. to the letter which accidentally came under my notice, and which since has created such wide-spread speculations, I do not know*, but Gen. GRANT does; and the latter has not denied, and cannot deny the views expressed in said letter.

This correspondent thus denies having ever stated that Gen. DENT was the author of the letter in question. Here is what he did say:

"It now turns out that the Grant meeting on Wednesday evening last was gotten up by the personal friends of the General, who, in a very dexterous manner, succeeded in heading off the Conservative Republican Committee, who had engaged the hall for the same purpose a week later. When this became known, the General's friends in this city and Washington set about the work. The meeting then was held, not only with the full knowledge of Gen. GRANT, but it also had his consent. *In confirmation of this I give the following letter of Gen. Grant's brother-in-law (Gen. Dent, a member of the General's Staff,) to a friend in this City*, who was very active in obtaining signatures for the call."

That is quite enough on that point. It convicts the correspondent of a distinct and unequivocal—misstatement. He *did* attribute the letter to Gen. DENT. He now says that the letter "came accidentally under his notice,"—and that he "does not know who signed the initial D. to it." We beg leave to doubt this statement. He certainly knows from whom he received the letter, and he knows also whether the initial D. was signed to it then or not. And as he himself stated that it was from "Gen. DENT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT," he ought to know also from whom he received that bit of information.

Somebody has evidently fabricated a letter attributing certain political opinions to Gen. GRANT, and pretending, in order to give them importance in the public mind, that it was written by a near relative of the General, and a member of his staff. The *Courier's* correspondent stands in this predicament: He is either the person who did all this himself, or else he has been made the tool or accomplice of the person who really did it. We know of nobody else who is half as much interested in being relieved from this dilemma as he is himself, and no amount of equivocation or of political slurs upon other persons can aid him in the slightest degree.

The device of resorting to inventions and forgeries of this sort, and trying to pass them off as proofs of superior newspaper enterprise has been pretty thoroughly exhausted. Newspapers and their correspondents are held to a somewhat more rigid responsibility than they used to be. A journal which pretends to any standing and expects to be believed, damages itself very decidedly by resorting to so stale and so unscrupulous a trick for catching public attention and exciting public curiosity. The papers which have gained a reputation for this sort of enterprise have ceased to be relied upon in the slightest degree for intelligence, and are read only out of the curious craving for something startling, whether true or false, which always pervades every active, wide-awake community.

We would suggest to the *Courier's* correspondent that he does not consult his real interest as a journalist by attempting to mystify so plain a matter as this.

The Italian Political Vesuvius.

The political condition of Italy at the present time is not badly represented by the condition of her great volcanic mountain, whose rumblings, upheavals and eruptions of fire, smoke, lava and huge stones have been reported to us by telegraph. One as well as the other forebodes danger to the somewhat shaky Italian Kingdom.

All the relations of Italy are worse than unsatisfactory. The attitude of France toward her is even more menacing than it was when the French troops entered Rome. The difficulties with the Pope have now reached a point where collision is avoided only by Italian apprehension of the consequences. The successive Ministries that have been tried only result in new troubles, and the attempts making at this hour to patch up a new Administration are not such as to offer hopes of one being formed which shall be either strong or capable. The Chambers are at sword's-point with the Government, so far as the principal feature of its policy is concerned,—if it can be said to have a policy. The people of the entire Kingdom are in an unwholesome and almost revolutionary ferment, and it would not be surprising to see outbreaks at any moment that would bring the army and the people into collision and drench Italian soil with Italian blood. Half a dozen elements are at work in this direction—the revolutionary or Mazzini-Garibaldian element, the ecclesiastical or Papal element, the Bourbon element, which works in the interest of FRANCIS the Second, and other uneasy elements. Then the Italian people as a whole, Conservatives as well as Radicals, are greatly excited in regard to the course of France and the utterances of the imperial spokesman in the Corps Legislatif, and they have lately begun to retort upon France in a way which we know to be exceedingly galling to French feeling.

The quarrel between France and Italy, as it is now carried on, and the perturbations in Italy itself, cannot last long without developing into something worse. If the popular feeling cannot be changed or quieted, it must presently burst over all bounds, and then the perplexities and perils of the Government will be at the last stage. The Government, too, may find itself forced into hostilities with France almost before it is aware. And on this point we must say that while Italy has everything to fear from a collision with France, LOUIS NAPOLEON has a good deal to fear from a collision with Italy. He cannot afford, after such a policy as he has pursued during the last ten years, and such misfortunes as have befallen him during the last two years, to plunge into a war which shall destroy Italian unity. We doubt very much if he would be permitted to do anything of the kind. We doubt whether his throne would be any safer than VICTOR EMMANUEL'S, in case he tried it.

In behalf of Free Young Italy, we earnestly hope that her difficulties may be surmounted, and that war may be averted. We hope that the political Vesuvius which rages in her bosom no less fiercely than the other Vesuvius, may quickly cease the rumblings which threaten to burst forth with destructive fury.

Tribune Theology.

The *Tribune* is very fond of illustrating its own course on public questions by telling a story of a darkey preacher who said that if the Lord told him to jump *through* a stone wall he would jumpt *at* it anyhow. It reiterated this favorite African philosophy and repeated this negro story yesterday, in reference to the resumption of specie payments—which are likened to a wall that the Lord has directed the *Tribune* to jump *through*, and which accordingly the *Tribune* jumps *at*. We notice, however, that the *Tribune* always fails to tell the whole of its darkey story. After the African brother had finished the sermon in which he announced the Stonewall-Tribune dogma, and after he had delivered the benediction and dismissed the audience, he took a cut across fields so as to get home as quick as possible to see his Dinah. Presently, however, he discovered that his progress by that route was barred by just such a stone wall as his fancy had conjured up in his sermon. Anxious to reach his point, angry at the obstruction, and mindful of the doctrine of his sermon, he had halted but a moment to reflect as to his course, when in a deep bass, from an unknown quarter, the words reached his ears, "jump through." True enough, it seemed his faith was now to be tried; but the Voice was not to be disobeyed, especially when it repeated, in still more solemn tone, "jump through." With all the force and fury of the tropical soul, he proceeded to apply his principle, and jumped *at* the stone wall. Instantly something gave way; but, alas! it was neither the stones nor the wall; and as the darkey picked himself up with a broken head, a smashed hat, and an infuriated brain, he was confounded by the uproarious laugh of a pious old deacon of his church, who, also, pushing his way home after the sermon, had sat down for a moment under a bush to take a rest before commencing his struggle to climb over the stone wall. "I'm de Lord you heard," cried the ancient child of Ham. "You de debil I heard," cried the preacher, who at once rushed furiously at the pillar of his church, as he had previously rushed at the stone wall; but the deacon, after administering to him a sound thrashing and some lessons in theology, put a little salve to his wounds, and then, applying his hands to the reverend darkey's base, helped him to get over the stone wall as was becoming for a Christian.

Political Insanity.

We do not suppose that sensible men in the Democratic Party attach any great value to the rantings of the person known as "Brick POMEROY," who edits the La Crosse *Democrat* in Wisconsin. He certainly is not laying them under very heavy obligations for any help he is giving them in their political contest just now.

In one of his recent political dissertations, speaking of the evident purpose of the Republicans to admit the Southern States so as to vote in the Presidential canvass, either for that "brainless butcher GRANT, or the fanatic CHASE," he delivers himself of this exhortation:

"We tell you, Radicals and traitors, your tool shall never enter the Presidential Mansion, elected by negro votes. If this be treason, make the most of it. But bear in mind that it is treason held by two millions of white men, *who are ready to fight for white supremacy!* God help you, if the struggle comes; for spite of the Rump, your niggers, and *all the remaining powers of hell at your command*, white will win, and there will be *such an outpouring of nigger blood, such a hanging of Radicals to 'sour apple-trees,'* as was never known since the world emerged from chaos!

In this connection a hint, Democrats. In 1868 clubs will be formed in every town and city of the country. Let these clubs be composed of *men as ready to fight as to vote!* Let them be drilled in the manual of arms—be as conversant with the science of military tactics as with Democratic principles. They may not be required to display that knowledge, *but if nigger or Radical killing should be in order*, they will be as ready for that business as to listen to the inaugural of a Democratic President on the 4th day of March, 1869."

It is not easy to see how anybody outside an insane asylum can indulge in such ferocious bombast as this. Yet we find it copied into the Mobile *Tribune* as an indication of political sentiment in the Northern States!

Warming Railroad Cars.

One of our exchanges, speaking of the recent awful horror on the Lake Shore Railroad at Angola, says that railroad management is really in its infancy in this country. And what an infancy it is! How full of horrors, of dangers, of appalling suffering and terror is every year and every month of its existence. Railroad management has been practised here for a quarter of a century; that, one would suppose, was long enough for us to have learned something about it,—to have opened our eyes, at all events, to some of the more obvious of the dangers which we have persisted in engrafting upon it.

In the matter of warming passenger cars, for example, common-sense ought to teach us that two large stoves in each car, filled with blazing wood, to say nothing of their effect on comfort or health, could not fail in case of any accident, to become a source of dreadful danger. Anything which should upset a car or throw it off the track, or give it a sudden and serious jar, would be almost certain to upset the stoves and scatter their blazing brands among the passengers. What did happen at Angola is an example of what is quite likely to happen in every case of a similar mishap to the cars of a running train. And even if the car is not set on fire, and its forty or fifty passengers literally roasted to death, there is always danger of personal injury and suffering from the scattering of blazing brands and burning coals, which is almost certain to follow.

Yet the warming of our cars is one of the points of railroad management of which we are accustomed to boast the most. Tourists who write of their travels in Europe for the express purpose of certifying to the infinite superiority of everything at home over everything abroad, are never weary of contrasting the delicious warmth of our railroad cars with the cold and discomfort of travel elsewhere. Yet they have on the Continent a very simple method of warming their railway carriages, which is absolutely free from danger. It is done by means of hot water, or steam from the engine carried through iron pipes along the bottom of the carriages; this does not absolutely heat the cars, as ours are heated, but it keeps the feet warm and takes off the sharpness from the air so that an extra shawl or traveling blanket suffices for comfort. The size and shape of their carriages afford facilities for this method of warming which might not easily be adapted to our cars; but something might be done in this direction. In order to keep passengers warm it certainly cannot be absolutely necessary to expose them to the torture of being roasted in the event of accident to the train.

We have a great many improvements constantly introduced into our railroad cars and modes of travel; but they consult *show* rather than *safety*. They consist rather in gilded decorations, in fine panel-work, in rich hangings and things of this sort than in additional provisions against danger or for substantial comfort. It will probably be deemed very unpatriotic for us to say so—but no one at all conversant with the management of railways in Europe, can doubt for a moment that there are very many points in which we might imitate their methods and ways to great advantage. The very form of our cars, on which we are apt to pride ourselves so much, is open to very serious objections, and might be modified and greatly improved. The Swiss railroads have adopted a style combining the best characteristics of our system with those of the English and French, and this might well be introduced on some of our leading roads. A long, open box, in which a hundred people are to be packed pell-mell, certainly cannot be the best possible form of a railway carriage—neither the most conducive to comfort or safety. It is undoubtedly the cheapest style of car *per* passenger, and is thus the favorite with railroad directors; but events are constantly showing that this ought not to be the only consideration.

Railroad companies are quite as deeply interested in preventing accidents and promoting the safety and comfort of railroad travel as any other portion of the community. But managers are very apt to be misled by apparent economies which prove really to be anything but economical. Our railroads have hitherto been built and managed mainly on the principle that an occasional accident was really *cheaper*, including damages for killed and maimed passengers, than the cost of fully providing against them. But we doubt whether even this view can prevail much longer.

Bankruptcy and Its Effects Upon Appeals.

We spoke a few days since in an article upon the Bankrupt law, of the effect of that law upon suits against the bankrupt which were pending in State courts when he commenced his proceedings in bankruptcy. We were commenting then upon a decision in bankruptcy, the effect of which was to preserve to creditors who had levied upon the debtor's property under executions, the security which they had thus obtained for their debt. We have now to comment upon a somewhat different result arrived at under somewhat different circumstances.

The bankrupt in this case had been sued in a State court, and judgment had been entered against him. Dissatisfied with that result, he had carried the case by appeal to the Court of Appeals, giving security to pay the judgment if it was finally against him. Afterward having become bankrupt he commenced proceedings to obtain his discharge, and obtained an injunction from the Bankruptcy Court preventing the creditor from taking any further proceedings in the Court of Appeals. The creditor moved to dissolve the injunction, but the motion, as will be seen by a report of the case in our legal columns, yesterday, has been denied.

The Court bases its decision upon the words of the Bankrupt act, which provides expressly that a creditor whose debt is provable shall not be allowed to prosecute any suit against the bankrupt to final judgment while the bankruptcy proceedings are pending, apparently on the ground that he is not to be harassed with other lawsuits while he is carrying on this suit for his discharge.

This provision would make but very little difference with almost all the cases in our Court of Appeals, if that is all the effect which it is to have, for the amount of business in the Court is, for most of the cases, full as effectual a stay of proceedings as any injunction could be. The question of real importance is, as to the effect of the final discharge of the bankrupt, if he obtains it, upon a suit so situated. As to this question, as we see, the Court refrains from expressing an opinion, the point not being before it. The same section of the act declares that "proceedings commenced or unsatisfied judgments obtained" shall be deemed to be discharged by the creditor's proving his debt, which would seem to imply that if he did not prove it they would not be discharged; and yet the discharge which the Court gives purports to free him from all debts which are provable; and we suppose no one would contend that if the debtor was discharged, the surety who had signed the undertaking on appeal for him would still be holden.

If this shall be finally determined to be the effect of the Bankrupt act, it will amount in most cases to a practical annihilation of our laws relating to security on appeals. If the debtor remains solvent, so that the security is not needed, then the security will remain good. But if the very thing happens to protect against which the law requires the debtor to give security, then the security is discharged. This would be a curious result, but perhaps not the most curious of the effects of the Bankrupt act.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have another shocking tale of disaster this morning, in the telegraphic account of the burning of the steamship *Raleigh*, which left this port for New-Orleans on Saturday last. The fire took place on Tuesday, near the Charleston coast. The loss of life is not yet precisely stated; but she had between fifty and sixty persons aboard, eighteen of whom have arrived at Charleston. The *Raleigh* was advertised last week as a "new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship, with unsurpassed accommodations." In this case, at least, there can be no doubt that there was culpability on the part of some responsible parties. Fires on steamships are next to impossible with anything like decent precautions.

We presume nobody doubts the *power*, or the *right*, of the Senate to reject the treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas. The only question fairly open relates to the expediency of doing so. Nor can there be any doubt as to the right of the President to negotiate such a treaty if he chooses, and to submit it to the Senate for its action. The assertion attributed in some quarters to Senator WADE, that the President has no right to do this without first consulting Congress is nonsense. Congress has nothing to do with making treaties. That power is expressly confided by the Constitution to the President and Senate. It may devolve upon Congress to say whether appropriations provided for by treaty shall be made or not,—but that is a wholly different question, and has nothing to do with the right of making treaties. Each department and branch of the Government must act on its own responsibility in these matters.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* advocates the purchase of Cuba, and indeed of all the West India islands, on the ground that it would give Louisiana some chance of reviving her sugar culture. At present, the system of disciplined slave labor which prevails in Cuba enables the planters of that island to raise sugar at a price with which Louisiana, under the existing demoralization of her labor system, cannot compete. If Cuba is annexed, slavery will, of course, be abolished, and then the cost of sugar production there will be so much increased that it may again be raised in the United States. This is a view of the case which has not yet struck the public mind of the North and West.

Mr. SEWARD will doubtless be very cautious who he has dealings with in St. Domingo, as to the purchase of the Bay of Samana. We have thrice been in negotiation for this bay as a naval station, and early in the present year it seemed as though the bargain would be brought to a point. A fortnight ago, again, we had a dispatch that President CABRAL had offered it to our Government for a loan of a million dollars; but, yesterday, we had a dispatch by way of Havana that CABRAL had been overthrown and that BAEZ had been proclaimed President—to which it was added that a Commission was about to leave for this country to conclude arrangements for the transfer of the Bay of Samana. Now if we had accepted CABRAL'S last offer BAEZ would doubtless have repudiated it, and if we accept BAEZ'S offer the individual whose fortune it will soon be to overthrow him will be very apt to repudiate it. What we get in that quarter we must be prepared to hold.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday last vouches for the truth of a horrible story concerning a man who had been accused of stealing a gun in Elkhart, Ind., and who was taken from the officers of the law by two ruffians, and subjected to the most cruel tortures. To make him confess, he was seized and hung up to a tree; but after a few seconds the rope broke, when he was again hung up, the rope, however, breaking a second time. "Next," says the *Tribune*, "the men dug a pit in the ground beneath the tree, and therein built a roaring fire. They then doubled the rope, placed it again about SEYMOUR'S neck, and gave him a last opportunity to make a confession. He still refused, and a moment after he hung from a stout limb by a strong cord, immediately over a blazing fire. In another moment he was literally ablaze, and then he gave token by looks and signs that he was ready to confess. He was immediately cut down, considerably the worse for the fire, and then he made a full confession." We should place no credence whatever in this horrible account but for the Chicago *Tribune's* positive assurance that "every fact mentioned is literally true." We should now like to know what the State authorities of Indiana are going to do about this shocking and infamous affair? Is there any chance of the arrest and execution of these two Indiana fiends? We hope the matter will not be made a question of politics, Whig or Democratic!

The so-called "friends of Mr. CHASE" are constantly making announcements as to what the CHASE party will do in case their candidate fail to receive the Republican nomination for the Presidency. The latest of these statements comes through the Boston *Journal*, and is to the effect that "Mr. CHASE'S friends" are determined, should they not carry the Chicago Convention with the aid of delegates from the ten reconstructed States, to withdraw, and to have a new Convention at St. Louis, which they can control. This is a very fine programme, but we doubt if Mr. CHASE will consider that it offers him much chance of election.

The recent announcement from Rome that the state of the Pope's health causes serious alarm, will be regarded with something like cruel interest throughout Europe. The hope has been held out to Italy, and indulged in by the Italians, that there was something like a chance of obtaining Rome upon the death of PIUS IX. His obstinacy about negotiations with Italy was partly attributed to the fact, which he himself often repeated, that he could in no particular violate the oath which he took after his election. So far, therefore, as concerned those of his provinces which Italy seized, he could not possibly recognize the Italian claim; but as to this matter of conscience, his successor will be free. It is possible, also, that things may be in such a shape after his death that his successor will have no difficulty in opening negotiations upon other points. The prospects of the Pope's life, therefore, are of high political consequence, and the health of no man will be watched with such intense interest in Italy and throughout Europe—especially if it get worse.

The President of a New-Jersey railroad proposes to lessen the danger to life and limb from the many trains constantly passing into and out of Jersey City, by elevating all the tracks fifteen feet above the city road-level, and then, by safe machinery, raising and lowering a whole train at once in the depot. The last part of this proposition is valueless. Passengers can very easily mount and descend fifteen feet of stairway, if it be built broad in the step and of easy grade; while baggage-cars might be raised and lowered with comparative facility and safety. But the elevation of the tracks is not only an excellent idea—it is one that ought to have been legislated and put into practical existence long ago. All of the railways centering in London are obliged to do that very thing, and as our cities grow thickly populated, it is wicked carelessness to allow steam-cars to run through the suburbs on a level with the ordinary traffic of the town.

The great strides which Prussia has taken of late years are to be measured in every direction. We have been accustomed to look to steady old England as the exemplar of the world in thrift, industry and judicious enterprise. But what a sad fall have her railway interests had within the past two years—the result of extravagance and bad management, openly confessed. In Prussia, on the contrary, while the aggregate capital invested in railways is about $450,000,000, the annual average returns amount to 8.33 per cent. Construction in England is always enormously expensive, while the Prussians have built as solidly but with far more economy; and then the mania of stock manipulation has in England reached a ruinous point, while the Prussian railways are managed rather with reference to the service than the market: the advantage is reaped rather by stockholders than stock speculators.

NAPOLEON III. is carefully bringing up his son VICTOR to the ideas and practice of command and government. The little fellow is already in command of a regiment; he is accustomed to hear and even reply to addresses, and in a variety of ways plays the grand *rôle* of state with a wonderful self-possession and propriety. Latest accounts from Paris tell how he is taught the mode of attacking and defending fortified places. Batteries are erected, bastions cannonaded, trenches opened, earthworks thrown up, and all the obsidional strategy of war represented in a manner suitable to his intelligence. They are literally teaching his young idea how to shoot. Such training will give the boy a great idea of his power and also his responsibility; and the gravity of that boyish face is only in keeping with the terrible task which life seems to have laid out for him. His father's great teaching will no doubt be the way of holding power with a stern, unfaltering gripe of repression. But the Prince may be an easy-minded man; he will probably want the sharpness that comes of a rough contact with the world—the vigor which early shifts and adversities have given to all great and effective Princes such as JULIAN, ALFRED, HENRY IV., FREDERICK II., NAPOLEON III. The porphyrogeniti have seldom or never become strong rulers of men; and if Prince VICTOR NAPOLEON should, in the end, discover no higher mind and genius than Prince ALBERT EDWARD of Wales, the succession of the Napoleon dynasty is a thing not to be calculated on with any certainty.

Some paragraphs have gone the rounds lately on the subject of excavations in Jerusalem carried on by Lieut. WARREN for the Palestine Exploration Society. The most remarkable thing in his report is—not the length or depth of the old subterranean wall, but—the apparent apathy of his employers and the want of a few hundred pounds to carry on the investigation. This want is rather a significant fact when we consider that the Queen of England is Patroness of the Society and the Archbishop of York its President. The truth is people in general don't seem to believe in that old wall. They are aware that the Jews, by law and genius, were a non-building race, and that after the destruction of the two first Temples, the Romans and, after them, the Saracens placed a heavy amount of fortified masonry on the site those buildings had occupied. It is useless probably to look for any memorial of the ancient Hebrews in stone and mortar. But their monument of language is the oldest and fairest in the world—not even excepting the Greek. Let the Exploration Society dig into this, which is the best archive remnant of that venerable and vagabond race.

We have bragged a good deal about our great Niagara Suspension Bridge—and with reason; it is a superb structure. We have also indulged in sundry self-gratulations concerning the prospective bridge over the East River, which—140 feet above the tides, and spanning 1,600 feet—was about to be the greatest achievement of bridge engineering in the world. But we had better hurry up, or we shall be badly beaten. Another great bridge is projected over the Straits of Messina, Sicily, from Punto Pezzo on the Calabrian coast. It is to have four spans of 3,281 feet *each*, elevated about 150 feet above the water. We are, therefore, already surpassed *in prospectu*. Let us make haste, and, at least for a little while, enjoy the reality of having constructed the largest suspension span in existence.

The fact that inventions frequently occur simultaneously in different parts of the world is attested by the history of all the "modern improvements," for so soon as any one of them has become famous or in general request, numerous claimants for the honor of its invention start up. Steamboats, telegraphs, revolvers, turret-ships—the list needs no recapitulation; we all know it. The latest instance is the American invention of applying electricity to the discovery of bullets imbedded in the flesh by some metallic combination in the nipper-probe. A Mr. DE WILDE, of London, claims to have constructed a similar apparatus at the time GARIBALDI was suffering from the ball in his foot received at Aspromonte. In France, Messrs. FAVRE and FONTAN and Dr. LECOMPTE have all developed the same ingenious design, and there is said to be another claimant in Bohemia. It is probable that the idea was suggested to all of these gentlemen at the same time and by the same widely-known case, that of GARIBALDI, as they all seem to have originated it independently of the others. It is, at all events, a rational conclusion.

What profound legal erudition must pervade the Nevada Courts when it decides, without qualification, that a man convicted by his own confession of stealing quartz specimens from a ledge, "must be acquitted, because a ledge is real estate, and real estate cannot be stolen." We fancy that there must be some error or omission in this report of the decision, otherwise burglars, thieves, "cracksmen," and the light-fingered fraternity in general had better betake themselves to Nevada and operate on the ledges, instead of "puffing" safes and picking pockets in New-York. Better get the raw material with safety and legal decorum, rather than angle for the stamped coin with infinite difficulty and at the risk of the Penitentiary. However, these gentry must not presume too far, as there may be an action of "trespass," or something of that sort, which will substantially check them, even in Nevada.

The way in which the Italian Government has drifted rather than steered amid the difficulties that environ it, has aroused a most dangerous leaning toward the doctrines of MAZZINI among the people. Yet it is but fair to remember that the masterly diplomacy of CAVOUR, with which so many are reproaching the present ministry, was never compelled to face and directly grapple with the tremendous question of the Pope in Rome. But excited people are not apt to be accurate in comparisons—they contrast salient features and draw hasty conclusions. The enemies of the King's government are keen to see their opportunity, and Bourbons and Mazzinists alike are laboring zealously to promote disaffection and organize revolt. The defeat of the Menabrea Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies, although only by a majority of two, will not allay the rising storm. It will give encouragement and strength to the malcontents. Some strong hand is needed there.

A Christmas Tale the Day After.

[FOR SMALL BOYS.]

Now that Christmas is over, we could tell a nice tale of "Little Bully Bob," who, as he wended his way along Bleecker-street, on Christmas morn, blowing a tin horn and thinking of the fine gifts he had got, and the finer dinner he would soon get, espied a gaunt and hungry dog vainly attempting to find some Christmas fare in a malodorous garbage-box. Bob blew an awful blast upon his horn as he approached the animal, who immediately flew with fright, with his tail between his legs—but presently returned to the uninviting box, impelled by a hunger which only friendless dogs can feel. Bob looked at him kindly and spoke a pitying word, which was immediately responded to by a caudal wag that shook his whole framework to his nose. The chord of love was struck in kindred souls, and Bob invited Bub to his home, to see if they might not together enjoy their Christmas cheer, and celebrate the day which beasts as well as men have always welcomed to the world. With a little guiding string round Bub's neck, Little Bully Bob marched to his house blowing his horn louder than ever. But alas! dinner was not yet ready, and Bob was unwilling that his friend's appetite for it should be spoiled by any preliminary entertainment. So he played with him and caressed him, and dressed him up with a red ribbon round his neck and a blue ribbon round his tail, and the dog in his joy seemed to forget his hunger as completely as Bob forgot himself. But hark! the happy hour has come, and frantically the twain fly to the room where the smoking biped waits the glittering knife. Dignity, however, forbids Bub from appearing at table or eating out of the same plate with Little Bully Bob; and so the former was only able to enjoy such bits as the latter found it possible to drop upon the floor as he perused the contents of his own plate. Presently, however, the feast reached its close, when Bob, collecting a plate full of pieces from the *débris* of the adjacent dishes, rushed to the door and precipitated himself down stairs, while Bub frantically leaped over and around him. And then one sat down on one side of the plate, while the other stood anxiously at the opposite side, wagging his tail as he had done when first his friend gave him a Christmas salute. And if that dog did not enjoy his Christmas dinner, and if Bob was not the happiest little Bully that ever befriended a friendless wretch on a Christmas day, then all signs fail. And if that dog will not welcome the morn which ushers in such another day, and if Bob will not feel happier every day from now till then because of his good deed, then we shall have to revise what we formerly learned, that virtue is its own reward.

The Angola Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In commenting upon the "Angola catastrophe," in your Friday's paper, you state that the accident arose from the breaking of a rail or wheel, or that the train struck an iron frog at a switch, and that "by one or other of these means the car was thrown from the track," and "that there was horrid culpability on the part of the managers and agents of the Lake Shore Railroad;" and you "demand at once justice for the culprits," and "the adoption of something like common precautions against the recurrence of such outrages."

Now, Mr. Editor, will you be pleased to state what these *common precautions* are which would have prevented this accident? It is not alleged that there was any flaw in the rail or wheel, or that the iron frog had not at all times before carried trains over in safety. I have had more than twenty years' experience in constructing and operating railroads, and from all the accounts published of this disaster, I do not see how any human skill or foresight could have prevented it. In all such cases it is much easier to *hind* see than to foresee.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

We admit the essential truth of this. Yet there must have been *some* cause for that awful disaster: and it *ought* to be possible to discover what it was and to take precautions that will prevent the occurrence of such "accidents" hereafter. If it is not—and no "human skill or foresight" could have prevented that one, or can prevent similar catastrophes in the future, then railway travel is attended with greater perils than any mode of existence hitherto known. The Coroner's inquest, if intelligently directed, may—as it certainly ought to do—discover what it was that threw these cars off the track; and when that is known, both our correspondent and ourselves will be better prepared to suggest precautions for the future.—ED. TIMES.

The Secession of Georgia—How it Was Accomplished.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of B. H. HILL, of Georgia, published in your paper of this day, he says:

"It required our people, by their own act, to disfranchise their own leaders, only because they made them leaders, and as such leaders they served them as they desired to be served; thus requiring the people not so much to punish the leaders as to degrade themselves."

This is a tolerably ingenious method of confessing his own sins, but to the "account of whom it may concern." If, however, such is, or was, the state of opinion and the basis of political action among the people of Georgia, it is high time said people knew more of the secret history of their leaders.

In December, 1860, the prospects of secession in Georgia were gloomy. Gov. BROWN had given it the cold shoulder; Mr. STEPHENS had made his memorable speech against it; HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was understood to oppose it, and Mr. B. H. HILL, himself the leader of the Senate, after a field day there, had beaten it by a vote of 56 to 50, declaring in the crisis of the debate that if his opponents "attempted, as they threatened, to carry the State out by a vote of the Legislature, he would appeal from that kitchen of aristocrats to the palace of the people," advancing from his seat to the central aisle, and darting a fiery glance of menace and battle into the faces of the foe as he said it. Thereafter a change of tactics was made, patterned on that once adopted in Eden. A "proper man" was sent to sound Mr. HILL. This "proper man" took Mr. HILL "up into an exceeding high mountain," viz.: that on which the Capitol is built at Milledgeville, and on to the rear steps thereof, a solitary place whence a considerable portion of the kingdom of Georgia could be seen, saying: "Mr. HILL, what are you going to do? Are you going with us or not?" Said Mr. HILL: "I very much doubt if the people sustain the movement." *Alter loq.*—"Nonsense! Mr. HILL, when we are on the stump we use such language as that, of course, and talk about what the people are going to do, what the people think, &c.; but now you and I are supposed to understand each other, and to talk sense. What I want to know from you is, what are you going to tell your people to do, for we know that they will do whatever you do tell them to do." After some further conversation, in which Mr. HILL would not commit himself, an appointment was made to meet at a certain time and place. Evidently, Mr. HILL did not say, "Get thee behind me Satan," for he kept his appointment. In that room, at that time were assembled BOB TOOMBS, and others of that ilk. As to what occurred there, subsequent events speak louder than words. Mr. HILL was made Confederate Senator; so was HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. ALEX. STEPHENS was bought with the Vice-Presidency, and when it became evident that their trusted leaders had betrayed them, Union men of Georgia said: "If we had known we were to be sold out in this style we would have pitched into our hot-bloods without leaders and whipped them ourselves on the spot; but now it is too late. And God only knows what will be left to us or of us." Members of the Secession Convention, of the class of steady yeomanry of the State, as the waters began to deepen, after they had been beguiled into signing the ordinance, would gather secretly and say to each other, "I am afraid our leaders have got us into trouble. We must watch them." Poor souls. It was then too late, because they had "done as they were told to do."

The fact is known of all men not blinded that the people of Georgia were sold by their "leaders" for a mess of pottage, and evidently it will not be the "leaders'" fault if the sale is not repeated for a consideration still more offensive. And, furthermore, among all the "leaders" in Georgia none could more become himself by "modest stillness and humility" than the said BENJAMIN H. HILL, for he, at least, "sinned against the sight."

Yours, &c.

[The above comes from a correspondent who claims to have reliable authority for the statements which it contains.—ED. TIMES.]

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

A Cry for Water—Asphaltum Pavements—Echoes from the Exhibition—The Guillotine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

The great cry of Paris is for more water. Who would believe it that had ever spent the Fall and Winter months there? The quantity required for the daily toilet of the city is astounding to any man not acquainted with the wants of a great city. Already the Seine, the Bièvre, the Marne, the Ourcq, and the Vanne rivers are made to contribute to the wants of the great monster, and the cry is still for more. For a hundred miles around Paris everything of value has been absorbed but the rivers, and now these in turn must submit to the common fate. The country people resist, and fight, and go to law; they turn and turn on the borders of the devouring circle until they fall and are swallowed up. Their farms are seized for roads and railroads; their plains are covered with health-destroying chemical works, bad-odored manufactories, cemeteries, and sickening butcheries, and they, poor steerage passengers in the social strata, are obliged to flee their peaceful homes to take refuge in the city or beyond the confines of the accursed circle. Their handsome daughters and clever sons are, like the rest, drawn into the maw of the great ogre, and for a hundred miles around there is nothing left but ugliness and decrepitude. May we not steal VICTOR HUGO's idea and call Paris a monster *pieuvre*, sucking up and destroying every thing within its reach, and may we not call the devastated circle another Campagna?

The River Dhuys was lately tapped, and its healthy spring water will soon arrive at Paris to furnish more drinking water to the famished natives. So, too, a project is now on foot to bring a large canal from the Loire, capable of supplying to Paris 500,000 cubic meters of water a day. The city has also just given out the contract at twenty millions of francs for bringing into its famished bosom the innocent and pure waters of the Vanne, a little river which descends from the department of Aube, and after charitably gathering up a number of smaller sisters, throws itself into the arms of the Yonne. Like the beautiful daughters and clever sons of the blasted district, it too will be diverted from its channel, and will arrive blushing and confused to aid in the attempt to purify the great unclean, or rather to bury its purity in the filth of the great quagmire. Was the rape of the Sabines anything to compare to this wholesale violation of the young and innocent country streams, which never dreamed of coming to so foul an end?

How does M. HAUSSMAN go about this singular work? He has no jurisdiction beyond his own department, but he says to the peasant, and the French peasant is always avaricious, prodigiously avaricious: "See here, my friend, I want that little river of yours, with all its tributaries, and all its mills, for 'public utility,' and I will pay you largely for them; and if you don't like it I will send the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce after you, and then you will see what will happen!" And so "public utility" gains an easy battle, for the "large compensation" obscures the view of the peasant, who asks nothing better than to go and throw himself with his money into that marvelous Paris he has heard so much about and is so anxious to see. He literally follows the innocent waters of his country river until both are lost in the common "Slough of Despond."

The Seine, the Marne, the Ourcq, and the reservoir of Arcueil, furnish the water for fountains, hydrants, the cleansing of streets and sewers, and for sprinkling. The grand collecting sewers of Paris are found not to contain running water enough to cleanse them. The rain storms do no more than stir up the sediment and produce a bad odor, and the men employed by the companies which collect the offal for manure, are too few in number. There must be every day and every hour a heavy current of water to prevent a dangerous accumulation of sediment and of malaria. The macadamized roadway is in great part responsible for this exaggeration in the quantity of sediment.

It is this great want of force in the running currents which makes it necessary to go so long a distance after a branch of the important River Loire. An addition of 500,000 cubic meters of water a day will not only be sufficient for many years to come to supply abundantly even in Summer the fountains, hydrants, sprinkling and other exterior services of toilet, but it will furnish a perfect "chasing current" for the sewers.

But this grand project for the derivation of the waters of the Loire will cost from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the city hesitated about taking so heavy a charge at a moment when it is spending hundreds of millions for the transformation of its streets and public places. And well it might. A combination, however, has been arrived at, which, astonishing as it may seem at first sight, will secure the construction of the work without advancing a sou of money, and by only paying for the water as it arrives and is measured out.

The plan arrived at is well worth the attention of legislators. In the region lying between the Loire and Paris there is an immense agricultural district suffering at all times for water. In the Summer time the cattle are sent miles to drink, and man as well as beast is put to great inconvenience on account of this perpetual drouth. The plains of Beauce may, with the aid of proper irrigation, become the granary of France. For a long time the people of these plains have dreamed of bringing the Loire to their farms, but they, too, hesitated at the cost.

By uniting the two needs the solution of the great problem has been made possible. The commerce of Orleanais, Gatanais and Beauce, the arid districts on the route of the proposed canal, have agreed to issue the scheme in the form of a loan, and Paris is to subscribe for 500,000 cubic meters of water a day, (at a figure one-half lower than it now pays for the water pumped up from the Seine,) the money for which is to be paid out by annual installments, after the delivery of the water. The farmers on the line of the canal will pay for the rest in the irrigating waters they draw from it. The Paris subscription is made; it only remains for the farmers to make theirs.

Thus Paris will obtain its needed supplement of water without advancing a cent for the construction of the canal, and only by paying at the end of each year for the 500,000 meters of water used; and the great agricultural district of Beauce will be made rich by the precious humidity of its irrigating canals. There never was a more happy combination of official and private enterprise to accomplish a great public and private good.

And thus the work of centralization goes on! As for drinking-water and the water for cooking purposes, these will be taken from the Dhuys and Vanne, and all the rest, which may therefore be brought to Paris in the cheapest sort of canals possible, will be devoted to the toilet of the city. The Vanne will supply to Paris 70,000 cubic metres a day, the Dhuys a good deal more than that.

In all the districts from which water has been drawn, lawsuits have been commenced against the City of Paris, not for damages, for the city offers to pay ample damages, but for a prohibition of the project.

MORE ABOUT ASPHALTUM PAVEMENTS.

In the hope that the City Fathers of New-York may be induced to try the dry asphaltum pavement, which is now being laid down so extensively in Paris, I return to the subject in order to give some additional details.

This asphaltum was used, it appears, abundantly in house and street building four thousand years ago in Memphis and Babylon. It was left to the present period and the present generation to revive it.

The asphaltum which is now used is a corbonate of chalk perfectly pure, impregnated naturally with from seven to twelve per cent. of bitumen. It is found in regular banks in several of the districts of the Jura Mountains in France. At a temperature of about 100 degrees of the centigrade scale the bitumen of impregnation softens, the grains separate, and the rock falls into powder. If the powder be compressed while yet warm, the molecules will cling together again, and will resume all the solidity the rock possessed at the moment of being placed in the furnace! It is this precious quality of disintegration and reintegration by the influence of heat and pressure which has been put to profit in the paving of the streets. But, in fact, the rock is crushed by machinery more cheaply than by heat, and the temperature is only raised at the moment of laying the pavement. The cement which forms the bed of the road ought to be dry before the asphaltum is laid down. The asphaltum is sufficiently hard for use in three hours after being laid down. Men have been stationed to count the number of horses that fall on the asphaltum and on the other kinds of roadway, and it has not been found that more horses fall on this than on the others. But when there is sleet, sand is thrown down. The asphaltum is found to be more cheaply repaired than any other kind of roadway.

LAST ECHOES FROM THE EXHIBITION.

A few last echoes from the Exhibition, which is so dead that we have trouble in believing it ever existed. The tribe of "demolishers" are at their work, and the Champ de Mars, like other fields of the god of war, is covered only with grim skeletons. M. HAUSSMAN has the merit, among his many other merits, of having created by his decrees a band of several thousand demolishers of houses, who live by this trade, and whose devastating hands fall heavily and rapidly on whatever is marked out for destruction. So the work of pulling down the picturesque city of the Champ de Mars is in good hands, and already bare walls, unroofed houses and general ugliness have taken the place of the beauty and symmetry that before reigned. On the 1st of January the Champ de Mars will be again a sandy plain.

The figures of the Exhibition foot up brilliantly. Three millions of francs, or about $600,000, is the profit on the enterprise. Eleven millions of persons passed the turn-styles—eleven millions! to say nothing of the season subscribers, exhibitors, jurors and other "dead-heads." There is now an embarrassment as to what shall be done with the money—an extraordinary question, one would think, for France, where everything is regulated beforehand. But the State subscribed one-third of the money necessary for the enterprise, the municipality one-third, and the Imperial Commission one-third; but there was no thought of realizing a profit. They hoped only to cover expenses, and all the economy of the Commission, which people called meanness, looked only to this end. Each of the parties now refuses to accept its million, and the probability is that, after paying them the interest on the money and the cost of the hundred lawsuits that are going to follow, some useful destination will be found for the money. The sum gained the three supplementary days for the poor of Paris was 176,000 francs.

THE GUILLOTINE.

The other morning the beautiful Paris guillotine was at work on the head of an elegant looking white-headed butcher, who uttered, just as the knife fell, a singularly energetic exclamation for a dying criminal: "*Surtout, Messieurs, n'avouez jamais!*" By which he meant to say that there was no use in being frank with justice—a man gained nothing by it. For example, when one of the witnesses spoke of his having "hacked" the dead bodies of one of his victims, he corrected him by crying out: "Disarticulated, if you please!" He was a butcher, and understood his trade! The fact was that his victims were scientifically disarticulated, and not hacked at all. So, too, when given a piece of fowl as a last gratification before leaving the world he apologized because his manacles prevented him from doing justice to the carving. After that we may ask where next is professional dignity going to parade itself? The old sinner is dead, but his dying words will remain: "Take warning by me and never confess!"

MALAKOFF.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HUMANITY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—A communication from the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals calls attention to the fact that the following omnibus lines have employed four horses before their vehicles since the late fall of snow, greatly to the satisfaction of those who ride in them: The Twenty-third-street line, Messrs. JOHNSON & SHEPHERD; the Broadway and Second-street line, Mr. CHAS. LENT, Jr.; the Broadway and Eighth-street line, Messrs. WILSON & IVINS; the Fifth-avenue and Fulton Ferry line, ANDREWS & MCDONALD. The Society suggests to every citizen the propriety of always examining the condition of the animal, or animals, he is about to employ to carry him, and to exercise a merciful discretion ere entering a vehicle already sufficiently loaded; for, on reflection, it cannot fail to act as a reproach to every well-balanced mind to be sensible of inflicting suffering on a mute, unoffending creature. Coal dealers and cartmen generally should remember that a ton of coal, or any ordinary load, now is almost equal to a double one under different circumstances.

ITEMS.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as car No. 3 of the Forty-second-street Line was passing the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, the driver (THOMAS RAY) lost his balance and fell under the car, being severely injured. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital....A fire occurred at 2 A. M. yesterday, in the liquor-store of THOMAS GILCHRIST, No. 554 Greenwich-street, originating from the stove. The flames were extinguished by the Police; damage, $100; insured....At 3 A. M. a disturbance occurred in the house of ill-fame No. 10 Rose-street, when a German named ADAM HENIER, of No. 118 Centre-street, was cut on the head by unknown assailants. ....MARGARET JUDGE, of No. 182 Madison-street, was severely burned on Tuesday night by the explosion of a kerosene oil-lamp. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....As MICHAEL MANN, of No. 421 East Twenty-second-street, was about crossing the Twenty-third-street Ferry, yesterday morning, with the remains of a still-born babe, intended for burial, he sprang after the boat as it was leaving the bridge, and fell into the water. He was rescued from drowning, but the corpse was lost.

EDUCATION FOR THE FREEDMEN.—In response to a call for aid from the National Freedmen's Relief Association, the Union League Club has passed a resolution declaring that the American Freedmen's Union Commission is entitled to the sympathy and support of every loyal American in its great work of educating the freedman, and thus fitting him for the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to appeal to the members of the Club in behalf of this educational work: GEO. CABOT WARD, GEORGE W. BLUNT, D. F. APPLETON, CHAS. COLLINS, H. P. CROZIER, EDWARD F. DAVISON, ISAAC H. BAILEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON, GEORGE F. NOYES. A duly authorized agent of the Committee will, in their name, solicit subscriptions for this object. Checks may be drawn to the order of GEORGE CABOT WARD, Chairman, No. 56 Wall-street, to whom remittances may be sent.

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.—In New-Orleans, where the dead are all interred in tombs above ground, the cemeteries are collections of beautiful monuments. A magnificent one, prepared in commemoration of a gentleman and his wife who were lost in the ill-fated *Evening Star*, is now at the monumental works of Mr. JOHN MCALLISTER, in Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. It is soon to be removed to New-Orleans.

TELEGRAPH BALL.—The annual ball of the employes of the various Telegraph Companies, in this City, comes off at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, on Friday evening, the 24th of next month. The various Committees promise that they will leave nothing undone to surpass all former *soirées*. Tickets can be procured at the various telegraph offices throughout the City.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—At 6 o'clock last evening officer GIBBONS, of the Third Precinct, found a man lying on the sidewalk in Vesey-street, near West Broadway, in a dying condition. He was removed to the Station-house, where he died in a few minutes. The deceased was about 60 years of age, had grey hair and beard, was dressed in dark clothing, and had with him a valise marked "F. R. PIERSON, Co. I, 6th U. S. Infantry."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. De Magalhaens, the Brazilian Minister, and Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., are at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Azcarraga, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Washington, is at the Astor House. Ex-Governor A. H. Holley, of Connecticut, and Prof. Abbott, of Kingston, are at Earle's Hotel. Judge John K. Porter, of Albany; Gen. H. Olmstead, U. S. A.; the Princess Salm Salm, of Mexico; Hon. J. H. Crombie, of Albany, and Gen. G. P. Ihrie, of Colorado, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AFFRAY IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon JOHN KANE assaulted his wife BRIDGET with a knife, inflicting a severe wound in the face. The affray occurred in their apartments at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, where KANE was arrested and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and locked up.

FOUND DEAD.—Last evening a man named WILLIAM SAULTERS, who resided at No. 128 East Twenty-fifth-street, was found dead upon the floor of his apartment. The cause of death is unknown, and the Coroner will hold an inquest....A dead infant was found yesterday in the entry of No. 124 Tenth-avenue. It was taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, where the Coroner will hold an inquest.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—A branch of this international society was organized last Monday evening at No. 267 Bowery. The Society elected the following officers: G. J. TAYLOR, President; JOHN FERGASON, Secretary; JOHN WHITE, Treasurer; and JOHN TRICE, Check Steward. This is a benevolent, as well as a trades society.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.—The fifth lecture in the course of "Evenings Up Town" will be given by Mr. DE CORDOVA at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, on Thursday evening. "The Adventures of Mrs. Fizzleberry's New Girl" is the title of Mr. DE CORDOVA's lecture.

PRESENTATION.—The Greenwich Guard on Monday evening presented Capt. HENRY LINDENSTRUTT with a valuable gold watch and chain as a mark of their esteem.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARCENIES.—A boy named JOHN ROURKE was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen $20 from his father, JOHN ROURKE, Sr., residing at No. 1 Tillmore-place. Twelve dollars were found in the lad's possession; the rest he had given to his associates....Between 2 and 3 P. M., Tuesday afternoon, a thief entered the apartments of CHARLES REYNOLDS, No. 338 Grand-street, (third floor,) and stole therefrom jewelry, silver-ware and clothing to the value of $150....About 6 P. M., Tuesday, a thief entered a bedroom in the third story of the house corner of Meserole and Leonard streets and succeeded in carrying off clothing, the property of HENRY and PETER MULLEN, valued at $140....About 11:30 yesterday morning a man named HAWLEY PHILIPS was arrested by Roundsman EDEN and Officer HUNT, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, charged with the larceny of a goose, valued at $2 50. The goose was stolen from the grocery store of HERMAN STERLING, corner of Division-street and Myrtle-avenue, and, at the time PHILIPS made away with it, was hanging outside the store. He was not long in possession of the ill-gotten bird when Roundsman EDEN arrested him.... MARY OHNTROP, a dressmaker, aged 27, was arrested by an officer of the Forty-first Precinct, charged with having helped herself to a number of Christmas presents from the store of Mr. W. SWAYNE, No. 210 Fulton-street....ISAAC BENNET, aged 19 years, was arrested yesterday by Officer SMITH, of the Forty-first Precinct, charged with having stolen $11 50 from his brother, while both were sleeping on a lounge at their residence, No. 97 Butler-street. The accused was committed for a hearing.

FIRES.—About 4 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in a small frame building in Thirtieth-street near Fourth-avenue, owned by JOHN REDDER, New-York, and occupied by PATRICK COLLINS. The damage on the building was about $200, on the furniture, $75; no insurance. The fire was caused by a small boy, son of the occupant, who imprudently played with matches..At 5 P. M. Tuesday, a fire broke out in the basement of the dwelling-house No. 186 Myrtle-avenue, occupied by GEORGE M. GRANGER. The fire was caused by the bursting of the gas pipe. It was extinguished by the timely arrival of Officer FOX, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, before any serious damage was done.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning Mr. DENIS MAHONY, while proceeding toward the Catholic Church, Carrol-street, near Henry-street, fell on the sidewalk in the vicinity of the building. He was carried into the vestibule of the church, where he expired shortly afterward, it is supposed, of disease of the heart. He was 54 years of age, resided at No. 3 Hamilton-avenue, and leaves a large family.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—Officer BALLARD reported that about 7:30 Tuesday evening a man named THOMAS MOONEY was run over in Bergen-street by one of BOOZE's express wagons, and slightly injured. He was taken to his residence, Baltic-street, near Classon-avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—SUPPOSED MURDER.—Yesterday morning a crowd of people was assembled in the neighborhood of the gas factory in Newark. Pools of blood were discovered on the ice over the Morris Canal, near which were found several holes in the ice. Police Officer SCHAEDEL was summoned to the spot and made some investigations, when he found that the holes were not through the under coating of ice. Spots of blood were found on the opposite side of the canal, and were traced to the gas factory, where, according to appearances of the ground, a conflict had taken place. From this point the traces of blood were followed up to a frame building at the Commercial dock, and near by were found two hats—black and drab—which have been placed in possession of two detectives, who have been detailed to work up the case. A little son of Mr. BRAUTIGAM, saloon-keeper in Commercial-street, states that on Tuesday night he heard repeatedly the cry of "help," "robbers," "murder."

SUDDEN DEATH.—JOHN MAHON, laborer, a queer character known as "little Johnny," was found dead yesterday morning near the foot of a stairway in the livery stable of FREEMAN & CAMFIELD, in Newark. He was seen to walk around there a few minutes previous to being found dead, and is supposed to have been killed by falling downstairs or to have died in an apoplectic fit. The remains were sent to the Morgue, and an inquest will be held to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

At a late hour on Tuesday night Officer COTTER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was assaulted by PATRICK NEVILLE, of No. 38 Trinity-place, in his endeavor to escape arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. NEVILLE was arraigned yesterday and fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

EXCISE.

JOHN KANE and THOMAS J. GALLAGHER, of No. 338 Greenwich-street, and LOUIS RICKER, of No. 462 Pearl-street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the Excise law in selling liquor after midnight. They were held to bail for trial.

STEAMBOAT THIEVES.

JOHN CARRIGAN and FRANCIS KENNEY were arrested yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, on board the steamer *Thetmo*, lying at the foot o Robinson-street. The watchman in charge, BARNEY CALLAHAN, heard the prisoners on board, and pretended to be asleep in the cabin when they entered. He remained perfectly quiet while the thieves emptied his pockets and took from him a silver watch. As soon as they attempted to leave the steamer BARNEY gave an alarm and caused their arrest by Officer HARTY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. They were held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

LARCENY IN CHURCH.

ELIZA FOYLE, of No. 108 Mulberry-street, attended morning Mass yesterday at St. Alphonso's Church, in Thompson-street, between Grand and Canal. After entering the church, and while passing to the gallery through a dense crowd, she felt a hand in the pocket of her dress grasping her pocket-book, which contained a small sum of money. She turned instantly and seized the person, and held him with determined grip until Officer SMOCK, of the Eighth Precinct, came up in response to cries for assistance and took him into custody. The prisoner gave the name of JAMES WILLIARD. Mrs. FOYLE further alleges that while she held WILLIARD, previous to the arrival of the officer, her captive offered her $20 to let him escape. The prisoner, who is a youth of 19 and has no occupation, found this appeal fruitless, and, the place and circumstances of the attempted crime being taken into consideration, was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

COMMITTED ON SUSPICION.

During the night of Dec. 24, the house of FREDERICK DRESING, No. 16 Sullivan-street, was burglariously entered, and a large quantity of clothing, a gold watch, fur collars, silver spoons, and other articles, valued altogether at $400, were stolen. There was no distinct trace of the burglar, but DRESING made oath that he had cause to suspect that JOHN WILKS was concerned in the affair. WILKS had been hanging about the house and acting in a suspicious manner, and was committed for examination.

A like disposition was made of JOSEPH GREEN, who was suspected of having robbed WILLIAM CORBETT, of No. 187 Delancey-street, of six pictures and a quantity of gold coin, valued at $60. The circumstance that weighed against GREEN was that he had been seen in possession of some pictures and a small lot of gold coin.

AFFRAY IN THOMPSON STREET.

At a late hour Tuesday night, a number of colored men became engaged in a drunken fight in Thompson-street, near Grand, but upon the cry of "Police!" the crowd separated, and Officer MCGLOIN, of the Eighth Precinct, found nothing but some blood on the pavement. Tracking this, in the front yard of No. 57 Thompson-street he found a negro named JAMES BROWN, with a deep cut in the abdomen, apparently made with a razor. The wounded man was unconscious and was removed to the New-York Hospital. Officer MCGLOIN gathered information from parties in the adjoining houses that led him to arrest a negro named JOHN MOSS, secreted in his room at No. 57 Thompson-street. The evidence against MOSS was not conclusive, but he was committed without bail to await future investigation.

Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON has written a letter stating that he purposes to attend the American Dairymen's Convention in Utica on the 8th and 9th of January.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Union*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Mrs. L. J. CURTIS, wife of L. J. CURTIS, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn., expresses to Dr. ROWE, of No. 27 East Twentieth-street, this City, her grateful thanks and thorough appreciation of his skill in curing her of catarrh, from the effects of which, previous to consulting him, she had been a martyr, or, as she expresses it, "had suffered so much and so long from." She says: "I at first called it only a severe cold in the head; but it increased in severity year by year until the Autumn I called on you, when I felt convinced that a longer neglect must inevitably lead to the disease of my lungs, as my throat was already affected considerably and severely, and my physical strength generally impaired. I was satisfied after your examination of my case and application of your remedies that if a cure could be performed your method could do it. My recovery has been sure, and I cannot but wish for all who are suffering from this disease a prompt and speedy relief by your sensible, simple and certain help."—*Evening Mail*.

The sweetest of Christmas carols is the cheerful click of a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine.—*Express*.

"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use GROVER & BAKER's is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement*.

Davis Collamore & Co.,
CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

REMOVAL.

Our entire stock is now offered at REDUCED PRICES,
in view of our removal up-town in early Spring.
White China Dinner Sets, Second Choice, 143 ps., $30.
White China Tea Sets, Second Choice, 44 ps., $6 50.
Gold-edge Tea Sets, 44 ps., $15.
Decorated Tea Sets, $13.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

—*Advertisement*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Correct Time.
AMERICAN WATCHES
in every variety, guaranteed by special certificate, indorsed by American Watch Company.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 157 Fulton-st.

Bronze Indispensables,
Such as INKSTANDS, THERMOMETERS, PAPER WEIGHTS, selected in Paris by our Mr. CASWELL, and imported direct by

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Glove Boxes,
A few very choice varieties of GLOVE BOXES, selected by our Mr. CASWELL in Paris, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Exquisite Gilt Articles for Holiday Presents,
Such as JEWEL CASES, CARD BASKETS, with beautiful Colored Views thereon. Selected by Mr. CASWELL personally in Paris, and imported direct by

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Gilt Cut Glass Cologne Bottles in Carved Cases.
One of the most charming presents for the Holidays. One pair of bottles to the case, filled with very choice and delicate odors.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Elegant Holiday Goods.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
(Late Caswell, Mack & Co.,) under Fifth-avenue Hotel, have a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles, &c., comprising toilet sets, ivory brushes, shell combs, pungents, and druggists' fancy goods generally, of the most unique and elegant styles and designs, selected by Mr. Caswell personally in Paris and London, and imported by us direct. They are not simply elegant but useful, and admirably adapted for holiday presents.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Culbert Brothers,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND
CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

Gifts for the Holidays.
The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
☞ During the Holidays only.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

New Hat Store.
NEW PRICES HOLIDAY HATS.
Fine silk hats, $6; the best, $7. Why pay $8 and $9 elsewhere. FLEMING, Manufacturer,
No. 146 Fulton-st. adjoining Claremont Hotel.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents.
Parlor and Library Lace Curtains, in sets, for presents. Satin Damask Brocatel Curtains, hung for the Holidays. Silk and French Wool Terry Curtains, made to order. Rich French Tapestry Table and Piano Covers. Embroidered Cloth Piano and Table Covers. Real Crochet Tidies, just received from Paris. Linen Table Damasks, the most beautiful yet offered. Damask Napkins to match. Most acceptable gifts to ladies.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

MURRAY—NEILSON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 23, by Rev. C. D. Hartranft, DAVID MURRAY, Professor in Rutgers College, to MARTHA A., daughter of the late Edward H. Neilson, of this City.

LUDLOW—MULLIKEN.—On Monday, Dec. 23, at Stamford, Conn., by Rev. Mr. Thurston, FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, Esq., of this City, to Mrs. M. H. MULIKEN, of Augusta, Me. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, Rev. HENRY ALLEN, Pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Hoboken, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARKER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, after a severe illness, JOHN B. BARKER, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 Sussex-st., on Friday, Dec. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DUNN.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 23, ANN M., wife of William C. Dunn, and daughter of the late Wesley Budd.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 89th-st. and 1st-av., on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOANE.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 22, PHILO DOANE, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M.; returning, leave Jamaica at 2 o'clock.

GIBSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, LAWRENCE ROGERS, youngest son of James D. and Carrie L. Gibson, aged 2 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 765 8th-av.

HALLETT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, ELIZA B. HALLETT, widow of the late Stephen Hallett, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 43 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, I. C. HARRIS, of this City, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry S. Wilson, No. 25 West 35th-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

NEVIUS.—On Monday, Dec. 23, JACOB R. NEVIUS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

RAY.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, JAMES, youngest child of James and Caroline Ray, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of R. M. Patrick, Esq., No. 173 Henry-st., on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock.

MEDHERY.—At Ballston Spa, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867, SARAH E. MEDHERY, daughter of Stephen B. and Sarah M. Medhery, aged 15 years, 4 months and 23 days.

SEELEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, JOHN T. SEELEY, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 329 West 22d-st., on Friday, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock M.

SALKELD.—On Monday, Dec. 23, Mrs. MARY N. SALKELD, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, John G. Lightbody, and grandson, J. Lewis Leib, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 West 20th-st.

WILEY.—On Monday, Dec. 23, THOMAS WILEY, Sen., in his 92d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, John and Thomas Wiley, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral from No. 60 Bank-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

535 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

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CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
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and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW NOVEL.
In this Number of
HARPER'S WEEKLY
is commenced
"THE MOONSTONE,"
A new Serial Novel by WILKIE COLLINS, author of "Armadale," "The Woman in White," "No Name," &c., profusely illustrated.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen per steamer UNION, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 26th day of December, at 12 M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 11:25 A. M.; Stations E and F, 11:10 A. M.; Station G, 11 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

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POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District will be held at No. 401 West 33d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM STARRITT, Pres't.
CHARLES J. FARLEY, Sec'y.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election to elect officers of the District Association, and delegates to the General Committee for the year 1868, will be held at No. 156 1st-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P.M.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
HERMAN G. CARTER, N. HEYNE, } Secretaries

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at their headquarters, No. 435 4th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1868, and officers for the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT P. DUNCAN, President.
G. B. GIFFORD, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Union Republicans of this district are notified that a primary election for delegates to the General Committee and officers of the District Association for the ensuing year will be held at the headquarters, No. 630 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. By order.

EDWARD ELSWORTH, President.
JAS. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at Washington Hall, 8th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., to elect officers of the association for the ensuing year.

JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
ADDISON P. SMITH, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a special meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at Headquarters No. 309 3d-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Committee, and officers of the Association for the year 1868. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

JAMES R. DAVIES, President.
JOHN COOPER, Jr., Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election to elect delegates to the Committee for 1868, and officers of the Association, will be held at No. 235 East 4th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867. Polls open from 7½ o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN LALOR, President.
JOHN GERMAN, FRANK PAGE, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Fifth Assembly District, will meet pursuant to the call of the Union Republican General Committee, at No. 397 Hudson-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Polls open at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN RYAN, President.

THE CANAAN MURDER.

The Statement of Mrs. Brown at the Jail in Hudson.

The Hudson Star of Monday evening contains the following, which includes the statement made by Mrs. BROWN, to which she referred in her card to the public, published in yesterday's TIMES:

"Detective JAMES H. KELLEY, of Albany, brought the husband of Mrs. BROWN to this city this morning on the 7:24 train, and lodged him in jail. We paid the distinguished prisoner a visit, and found him very reticent. He is a Frenchman, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a sneaking look, which impresses one with the idea that he is capable of doing just such a deed as he is charged with committing. We visited Mrs. BROWN next, and found her directly the opposite of her liege lord, being ready and willing to converse, and possessing doubtless intelligence. She informed us that after the alleged murder she went from Canaan to West Granby, Conn., and from thence to Hartford, where she and her husband were arrested. An examination was held there, and she denied to us having made a confession implicating her husband as the murderer of the little girl. "I would not answer any question," said she, "that was asked me at first, but finally I told about matters relating to our domestic affairs—where we came from, &c. SIDNEY COLE, of Hartford, brought me to Albany, and I did not know that my husband was on the train, although he was." In answer to a question as to the marks of violence said to have been found upon the body of the girl, Mrs. BROWN said: "I'd like to know how they could tell anything about that; Dr. KEARNEY, traveling agent of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, examined the body and he said that the head of ANGELINE (the dead child) was burned to a crisp, the eyes burned out, and the flesh on her legs and arms literally dropped off from her bones. I have lived in Canaan about three months, and came from Dayton, Ohio. I was married to BROWN in New-York, and knew him four years previously to our marriage. He is a painter by trade and has a good disposition. He was married once before I married him, but got a divorce from his wife, she cohabiting with other men, and I was married once before BROWN married me, to HENRY W. BAILEY, but got a divorce from him on account of inhuman cruelty. After BROWN married me, we boarded a while at the Union Place Hotel in Fourteenth-street, New-York, and afterward went to housekeeping. My maiden name was JOSEPHINE FOX, and I have rich relatives in Hartford. My father was at one time worth over a million of dollars." Mrs. BROWN said that her husband had agreed to purchase a farm for $4,500, and we asked her if he was a man of means, to which she replied, "Some; what he hasn't I have." Questioning her about the deceased girl she said her mother, one Mrs. STEWART, lived in Dayton, Ohio, at the time she resided there, and, having a large family, and becoming interested in ANGELINE as she was a bright girl, she consented to adopt her, and they came to Canaan with her. It was the intention of BROWN and herself to go back to Dayton next Spring, but if they did not little ANGELINE was to be their own child still. Coming back to the burning of the house at Canaan Mrs. BROWN said, "Neither myself or husband were in the house at the time it burned. I had been to Chatham Four Corners that day to buy some books and papers, and my husband met me at the depot, and escorted me home. ANGELINE was getting supper when we arrived, and I helped her get the meal. After supper I said to Mr. BROWN that I was going to Mr. WILLIAMS' to spend the evening, and about 6 o'clock he came over to the house where I was visiting, leaving 'ANGE' at home. About 9 o'clock the house took fire, and that is all I know about the affair." Referring to the statement made that the little girl was found in the closet, the prisoner said that "the closet has a latch on the door, but there is no catch to it, and it could be easily opened."

This is the substance of Mrs. BROWN's story.

The Freedmen's Bureau in the Fifth Military District—Circular by Col. Wood.

An important circular has been issued by Col. WOOD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, in which the supremacy of the civil courts is fully recognized. It is dated at New-Orleans, Dec. 9, and is as follows:

The following instructions relative to the duties and powers of agents of the Bureau in this State are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

First—All cases of difficulty or disagreement between whites and freedmen, or between the freedmen themselves, will be referred, in the first instance, to the civil courts for adjudication. It is the duty of the Bureau agents, in all minor cases of complaint where freedmen are concerned, to effect, if possible, an amicable and satisfactory settlement between the parties, without referring the same to the civil authorities; but in those cases involving legal questions, and which, from their nature, are properly cognizable before civil tribunals, Bureau agents are not empowered to make final disposition of the same, nor interfere in any way whatever with the action of the civil authorities in such cases. It is their duty to advise freedmen, when necessary, in bringing suits before the civil courts; and, should the exigencies of the case demand it, they will appear as the freedmen's friend or attorney. In all cases where planters or other employers refuse or neglect to pay wages due freedmen, the Bureau Agents will, if necessary, make proper application to the civil authorities for the protection of the laborers in their just rights, as provided by law. If necessary, to insure payment to the laborers according to the terms of contract with employers, the agent will call upon the civil authorities to make such seizures of crops and property as may be requisite to secure the freedmen their just dues. In no case will the Bureau agent proceed to make such seizures unless the civil authorities fail or refuse to give that protection to laborers which is authorized by existing laws, entitling them to a lien on the crops and movable property for labor performed. The evidence that the civil courts have failed or refused to take action must be clear and positive. The Bureau Agent will then seize and hold a sufficient portion of the crop, or property, to cover the amount justly due the freedmen, reporting immediately to these headquarters the action taken by him, together with all other information necessary for a full understanding of the case. The officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau will, in all respects, conform their actions to the provisions of the "Civil Rights bill," which secures to citizens, of every race and color, the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property; and which subjects colored citizens to like punishment, pains and penalties as white citizens, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and which further makes it their special duty, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of the act, and to cause him, or them, to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States as by the act has cognizance of the same.

Second—Where outrages are perpetrated on freedmen, and the civil authorities fail or refuse, on proper application by the Bureau agent, to take action to secure the arrest and trial of the party or parties so offending, it will then be the duty of the agent to call upon the nearest military commander for a sufficient force to arrest the party or parties committing the outrage; but this course will not be taken unless the civil authorities have failed, or have refused to perform their duties as the law directs. Evidence of such failure or refusal will be forwarded to these headquarters, together with a full and comprehensive report of all the circumstances attending the case.

By order of Lieut.-Col. W. H. WOOD,
First U. S. Infantry, Ass't Comm'r.
Official: J. M. LEE, First Lieut. Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Ord's Relief Order—Its Desired Extension.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Dec. 19.

Soon after Gen. ORD assumed command of this State he interposed his authority to prevent the sale of property under execution to satisfy judgments obtained in the State courts. The Convention which assembled in 1865, by direction of President JOHNSON, and assumed to be the sovereign power of the State, failed to provide adequate measures of relief, and no remedy has subsequently been provided by law. But for the timely action of Gen. ORD hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property would have been sacrificed to meet the requirements of debtors; and owing to the scarcity of money their claims, in many instances, would have remained unsatisfied. The Legislature acted wisely, however, in passing a liberal exemption act, which would have prevented unfortunate creditors from being deprived of all their means of support, and driven out of doors with their families, homeless and penniless. But this act was unequal to the necessities of the times, and would not have prevented the wholesale sacrifice of property and its accumulation in the hands of greedy and rapacious speculators.

The time prescribed in the order of Gen. ORD for the postponement of sales under execution will expire on the 1st of January. The day is near at hand, and it is greatly to be desired that the order will be renewed. The 1st of January will find the people in a more deplorable condition than when it was originally issued, owing to the failure of the cotton crop and the low price which the staple is commanding. The crop has been cut short, by unfavorable seasons and inefficient labor, one-half of what was anticipated, and the fall in prices has disappointed the expectation of planters. Consequently they have not realized enough to meet the obligations incurred to raise it the present season, much less to pay old debts. We believe that we reflect the wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the people when we express the wish that the Military Commander will again call into requisition the extraordinary power with which he is invested, to extend the relief hitherto afforded by his order. Ultimately, there ought to be legislation for an equitable division between creditor and debtor of the losses created by the results of the war or the action of the Federal and State Governments in the destruction of this property; but this is a branch of the subject which it is not our present purpose to discuss.

The Vicksburg *Herald* alluding to this subject says: "Although we abominate the very name of repudiation, and would do nothing under ordinary circumstances to delay sales under execution, it seems to us that the general honesty of the country and prostration of all kinds of all kinds of business demand that some relief should be afforded. In order that confidence might be secured in future contracts, it might be made optional with a vendor or mortgager to waive all such protection. We approve of the suggestion, and hope Gen. ORD will entertain it."

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Collections.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$000,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,5..., making the total incumbrance $3,889,55..., and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1855 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $5..., being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.
We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.
The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT shares of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, on which an assessment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, DUE OCT. 1, 1867, remains unpaid, have been declared forfeited in accordance with law, and will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, unless previously redeemed by payment of said assessment and accrued charges.
By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at noon.
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.
COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

THE
National Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.
The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Dec. 24, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $34 45 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $3 65 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

OFFICE OF THE FUEL-SAVING FURNACE COMPANY, NO. 205 BROADWAY, (THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF "THE FUEL-SAVING FURNACE COMPANY," for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 205 Broadway, on the 6th day of January, 1868, at 11 A. M.
J. W. COLE, Secretary.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOMES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.
The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

CAUTION.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.
The public are cautioned against taking sundry checks, dated on or before the 12th inst., drawn on this Bank, or on the ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK, payable at this Bank, or on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. The checks have been paid, and were stolen from a clerk on the 13th inst.; they are valueless in the hands of the holders. The Bank has a record of nearly all the checks.
JOHN. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of three and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, next.
The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d January.
By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
CHAS. RUDSON, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after the 2d day of January, 1868.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated DEC. 16, 1867.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.
By order of the Board,
E. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 18, 1867.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent. free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868. C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 10 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Co. for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY Jan. 6 1868, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books closed, according to by-laws, from Dec. 27 to Jan. 16.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dec. 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the second day of January next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1868.
DEC. 21, 1867. L. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REUNION CARRIAGE AND LIVERY stable, Nos. 146 and 148 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., with every accommodation for boarding horses, is now newly opened by S. LOWRY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Dec. 20, 1867.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 BROADWAY.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND
For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums: extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 12, 1867.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360 418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent., on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.
INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,678 46.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A CARD.
Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co.,
NO. 405 BROADWAY,
WILL RETAIL DURING THE WEEK
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Gingham Umbrellas, 50 cents to $2 50.
Alpaca Umbrellas, $1 50 to $4 00.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 00 to $15 00.
AN UMBRELLA IS ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT, AND WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

A CHEAP, SENSIBLE AND SUBSTANTIAL GIFT.—A year's subscription for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only $3. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c.
W. H. HUNTER, Optician.
Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

THE RICHEST AND HANDSOMEST Siberian sable cloak and muff in the City (a present that would last the recipient a lifetime) is to be seen at G. TERRY'S Fur-store, No. 19 Union-square.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the individual and copartnership estates of JOHN H. PECK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and his copartnership of J. & J. H. PECK & CO., which was of Burlington, Vermont, composed of John Peck, John H. Peck and Edward W. Peck, of whom the last named two are survivors who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said John H. Peck; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 25, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KNOEPFEL, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Knoepfel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of the Act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1867.
d19-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW W. JORDAN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Andrew W. Jordan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1867
d19-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO EAGLE, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Horatio Eagle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City and State of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1867.
d19-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NEWMAN LEOPOLD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 25, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT SALTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 25, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GARDINER SHERMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 25, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of J. OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of J. Ogden Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.
DEC. 25, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. CHURCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been assigned bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
d12-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK LEWIS, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Frederick Lewis, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at the City of New-York, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867.
MORRIS HART, Assignee,
d12-1aw3wTh* No. 285 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN R. LOCKWOOD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN R. LOCKWOOD, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1867. d12-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. ISAAC, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of JOSEPH E. ISAAC, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d12-1aw3wTh No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of insolvent debtors, and to exonerate his person from arrest and imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of article fifth (5th) of title first of chapter fifth of part second of the revised statutes; ROBERT YOUNG, applicant; notice first published on the —day of December, 1867; creditors to show cause in opposition before Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Judge New-York Common Pleas, at the Chambers of the Judges of thereof, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES HORTON, Attorney,
No. 45 Grand-st., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
d12-1aw6wTh*

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.
No. 34 Murray-st., corner of Church; possession Jan. 1, 1868.
Nos. 38 Park-place and 33 Barclay-st.; possession Feb. 1, 1868.
They have always been used as first-class dry goods stores, and are suitable for that or any other wholesale business. Apply to
JOHN P. NESMITH,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office or the hall during the day or evening.

TO LEASE—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 273 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YEAR'S GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
WE ARE OPENING
500 REAL POINT LACE SETS
at $6, $8, $10 and $14 a set,
which cost to import
from $25 to $50 a set.
The cheapest point lace sets
ever offered in America.
Also a full stock of
VALENCIENNES LACE HDKFS.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Embroidered Robes, Ribbons, Sash Ribbons &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
The balance of Christmas Goods closing out at
LESS THAN COST.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES, A FULL ASSORTMENT of LADIES', GENT'S and MISSES in MODES, PARTY COLORS and WHITE at a lower price than any other Real Kid Glove in the country.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
two blocks west of Broadway.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,
NEAR 13TH-ST.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS,
INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND
BUTTONS,
JET BELTS AND SASHES.
An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.
FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY
AND
FLOWERS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The above we offer at low prices.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

CORSETS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN AMERICA
OF
ELEGANT FITTING CORSETS,
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
Such as
FRENCH WALKING SUITS,
MORNING GOWNS,
CORSETS OF ELEGANT SHAPE,
ALSO,
THE BRIDE'S OWN CORSETS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS
AT GAYNOR'S.
The very latest styles,
and at
LESS THAN COST.
GAYNOR,
Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.,
Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 223 BROADWAY.

MME. RALLINGS, NO. 779 BROADWAY, will exhibit the latest novelties in reception dresses THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 26.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:
SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS TO CLOSE ESTATE of 1,412 bottles of fine old wines and liquors, vintage 1830 and 1833 to 1851, many years in bottles. The sale will commence with the above goods, after which we shall offer several lines of old wines, brandies, &c., in demijohns and cases, including several choice lots imported in cases; also, ullage cask of old Cao Ila Scotch whisky, cognac brandies, Irish whisky, &c.; several lines high grade champagne, hocks, &c.
From a personal acquaintance with the late owner of this stock, as well as a careful examination of the goods, we are enabled to recommend them to our friends, and to fully guarantee them.
Every article fully guaranteed like sample, and according to description.
ALSO,
A few lines of bottled goods from a private stock.
NO OTHER GOODS ADMITTED.
ALSO,
A small invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of Paulina Operas, Cabinet Concha, Cabanas Brevas, Morante Operas, and other fine brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock.
ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ALSO,
A CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, by celebrated artists.
ALSO,
Rich fancy goods, clocks, &c., bronze group and figures, and silver plated ware, fancy soap, &c. ALSO, Japanese fancy goods, to be sold for account of Sanitary Fair.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS
by favorite American and European Artists.
They will be on exhibition free,
DAY AND EVENING,
on and after Thursday, 26th inst., as above, with catalogues.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At No. 47 2d-st., near 2d-av.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 2d-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, rosewood parlor suites, easy chairs, work tables, centre tables, pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
FREE EXHIBITION PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—Book-Trade Salesrooms and Fine Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 27 and 28,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.,
JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
Great Sale of Choice Original Paintings and Water Colors.
NOW ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
at the Clinton Hall Fine Art Galleries, Astor-place.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock.
Catalogue of choice original pictures by American artists, through Putnam's Art Agency, including
A. Bierstadt, Leutze, Cropsey,
(four new pictures,)
Rossiter, Whittredge, Wm. Hart,
Inness, Heade, Ehninger,
C. G. Thompson, Hows, Bristol,
Pope, Bueschel, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock.
Very valuable original English water-color drawings by Nash, Marny, Cattermole, Stephanoff, and other artists of the highest celebrity, including the two magnificent interiors of the Houses of Lords and Commons, (these two pictures cost the owner 400 guineas each,) Shakespeare Scenes, Westminster Abbey, The Tower, Windsor Castle, Coast Scenes, Views, &c., &c. Altogether the most valuable and interesting collection of water-colors ever offered by auction in the United States.
Catalogues ready.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT .... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
NAPOLEON III .... LEMAIRE .... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 28th December, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA .... Dec. 18
TARIFA .... Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, CUTTING .... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON .... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES .... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS .... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mails by contract:
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY .... Dec. 28
Via Halifax.
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK .... TUESDAY .... Jan. 14
Via Halifax.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 25
ETNA .... TUESDAY .... Jan. 28
Via Halifax.
And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
CHANGE OF STEAMER AND SAILING DAY.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP GEORGIA,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 39 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves TUESDAY, Dec. 31.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the steamship MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st. Mails close at Post-office at 10 o'clock A. M. Letters will be received in United States stamped envelopes, at the office, No. 5 Bowling-green, till 3 o'clock.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE—MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.—The steamer PROMETHEUS, F. M. HARRIS, Captain, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 P. M. For freight, apply to
WHEELER LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets from their present terminations to the Hudson River.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For paving with stone blocks West Eleventh-street from Seventh-avenue to West-street.
6. For paving Broad-street from Wall to South-street with Nicolson pavement.
7. For paving Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street with Nicolson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Forty-sixth-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also both sides of Fifty-first-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also both sides of Twelfth-avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
2. Both sides of Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. The north side of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. Both sides of West Eleventh-street from Greenwich-avenue to West-street to the extent of half the block from West Eleventh-street.
6. Both sides of Broad-street from Wall to South streets; also the southerly side of Wall-street and both sides of Exchange-place and Beaver-street from New-street to a point distant half the block easterly from Broad-street; also both sides of Marketfield, South William, Stone and Bridge streets to a point distant half the block either way from Broad-street; also both sides of Pearl, Water, Front and South streets from Moore-street to Coenties-slip.
7. Both sides of Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street and half the block either way on intersecting street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1867.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OWNERS OF LOTS.
OWNERS OF LOTS ON ANY PART OF MANHATTAN ISLAND DESIRING TO SELL THEM, CAN FIND CASH PURCHASERS AT THE OFFICE OF JOHN McCLAVE, NO. 44 PINE ST. MAPS OF THE NEW AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS RECENTLY ADOPTED BY THE PARK COMMISSIONERS CAN ALSO BE SEEN BY *BONA FIDE* PROPERTY OWNERS.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in close proximity to the 5th-av., in one of the most fashionable up-town streets; stables attached; house built by the owner by day's work; size of house, 32x70 feet. For further particulars inquire of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
5:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 383 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. DURAND, plaintiff, against JANE W. DURAND, defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To Jane W. Durand.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
ISAAC S. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 23 Chambers-st.
Dated New-York, December 16, 1867.
N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of December, 1867. d19-law6wTh*

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1½ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house 1¼ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to
WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—I HAVE IN WESTERN New-York an excellent farm of 527 acres, well watered and timbered, with good buildings thereon, which I will sell or exchange for a stock of goods. Apply at No. 40 Murray-st., up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1867.

Proposals sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 31st instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
240 sheets No. 16 iron, 45 lbs. per sheet; 40 lbs. 1 M. 4 lb. rivets.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
25 barrels *Stockholm* tar.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons best Winter strained sperm oil.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
8333 pounds round iron, 13-16 diameter, 14 to 16 feet long, and
8333 pounds round iron 13-16 diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will not be *entertained*.
GEO. PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1,
From Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.
TO MACHINISTS.
OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at their office, southeast corner of Fourth and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1868, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two high service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete. Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of November, 1869; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Low Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners" as aforesaid, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two low service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete. Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of October, 1869. Engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications with form of proposal and contract can be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office as above, on or after Thursday, the 19th December, 1867, and also at the office of Wm. E. Worthen, Civil Engineer, No. 432 Broadway, New-York.
The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do. The sureties offered *must* be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. Jan. 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery and other equipments, as follows:
5⅛ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9,560 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crows-feet, worn.
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.
This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.
A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifty-five thousand (55,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, divided into five lots.
Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.
Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Naval Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS'
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Directress .... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Musical Director .... MR. W. G. DEITRICH.
FOR A LIMITED SEASON,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867, when the following well-known artists will appear:
Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Mr. E. Seguin,
Miss Emma Reignolds, Mr. Pierre Bernard,
Mr. Henry Peaks, Mr. D. B. Wylie,
Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mr. Jas. G. Peaks.
OPENING OPERA—CROWN DIAMONDS.
The box sheet, for the sale of reserved seats, will open Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, at the Academy, and at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK'S
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 27,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
when will be produced Goethe's immortal
FAUST. FAUST.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK—MARGARETTA.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
when will be produced Goethe's
IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS.
Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director
FAREWELL OF
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
MLLE. TOSTEE, AS THE GRAND DUCHESS.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.
THIS CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, THE DUCHESS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 26, THE DUCHESS.
FRIDAY, DEC. 27, THE DUCHESS.
SATURDAY, GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
the opera company proceeding to Boston in the evening.
Due notice will be given of their return for the production of
LA BELLE HELENE, &c.
FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The Theatre has been leased by Mr. Bateman to Mr. Grau for a limited number of nights, but the French Dramatic Performances will be given as usual on
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX
and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE.
MLLE. REILLEZ in both plays and five characters.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES .... LESSEE
MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.
Ninth week of the great Shakespearean spectacle,
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

EXQUISITE PAINTING, SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY, MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, SHAKESPEARE HUMOR, TRANSFORMATIONS, DELIGHTFUL SINGING, RICH COMIC ACTING.	THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
G. L. Fox....as....Bottom	Miss Rosa Cook..as..Oberon

MATINEE, 1½, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
FOURTEENTH SEASON.
An arrangement having been effected between this Society and Mr. L. F. HARRISON, whereby the services of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and other well-known and efficient artists have been secured for the principal roles in the works selected for the performance this season, the Board of Managers invite your attention to the following performance:
"DANIEL," SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
"ST. CECILIA'S DAY," THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
"AS THE HART PANTS," THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
"MOUNT OF OLIVES," THURSDAY, March 27.
The price of subscriber's season Tickets, including reserved seats, admitting two persons to each of the four performances and to rehearsals, is $5, and can be had of Wm. A. Pond, (Pond's music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway;) A. L. Harris, No. 825 Broadway; J. L. Davies, (Sheldon & Co.,) No. 500 Broadway; Wilbur & Hastings, Stationers, No. 40 Fulton-st. Ticket office at Steinway Hall.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ in the Steinway Hall TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL," and the "TRIAL FROM PICKWICK."

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
THIRD COURSE OF FOUR.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL," and the "TRIAL" (from Pickwick;) on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY," (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) The readings to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
FIRST MATINEE.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 28, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY-TREE INN." The reading to begin at 1 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that after the first day of the New Year, Mr. DICKENS can read in NEW-YORK only FOUR TIMES MORE previous to his departure for some of the chief cities of the United States.
These Four Readings will take place respectively on the evenings of THURSDAY, Jan. 2, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, and FRIDAY, Jan. 10.
The first Reading in America of Dr. MARIGOLD on THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
The sale of tickets will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can then be purchased for any of these readings, singly, or for the course.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MUSICAL.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,
With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo.
Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS
during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 85 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.: Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 207 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.
A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN a private family where there are no other boarders, and situated between 14th and 23d sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; best of references given and required. Address H. M. G., care John F. Trow & Co., 50 Greene-st.

SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM, WELL furnished, third floor front, with breakfast and tea, for two gentlemen; West 34th-st.; prices moderate; private family. Address S. T., Station E.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 13TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. House and neighborhood first class.

NO. 220 WEST 14TH ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at moderate prices.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, ADJOINING Coleman House, a suite of three rooms to let, furnished, on second floor; hot and cold water. Also, two on third floor, together or separately.

A SMALL NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY wish board in a New-England family where cleanliness is observed. Address W. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AT NOS. 174 AND 176 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway—Pleasant rooms, with excellent board, $7 to 12 per week; table board, $5.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., old No. 54 Hammond-st.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week.

NO. 313 EAST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board, with gas and fire, with use of bath-room, in a small American family; price $22 for two gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

PERSONAL.

AN INTERVIEW IS REQUESTED with the writer of the communication addressed to me, signed "Citizen." MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Internal Revenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TO 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING AT 2¼ AND 7¼ P. M.,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled

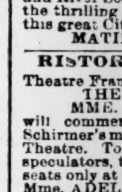
LITTLE DEW DROP! LITTLE DEW DROP! LITTLE DEW DROP! LITTLE DEW DROP!	OR THE FAIRY'S HOME, IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE!

INTRODUCING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
GRAND PANORAMA.
DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing Comediette entitled the
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
The Beautiful Circassian Girl,
ZOBEIDO LUTI,
having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with
ZALUMMA AGOOH.
The marvel and wonder of the world.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant human form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents, Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
will be presented the
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
produced after months of preparation with
NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
AND TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS
of the most comical description, entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
Previous to the Pantomime a brilliant array of
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
comprising every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
introducing the full strength of the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

With its wondrous Railroad Sensation; the great Pier and River Scene by Starlight; the Tombs Trials and all the thrilling and amusing incidents of Life and Love in this great City.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE—MONDAY.
Theatre Francais .... Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
THE SALE OF CHOICE SEATS FOR
MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS
will commence THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre. To avoid exorbitant prices, generally paid to speculators, the public are requested to purchase their seats only at the advertised ticket offices.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS
OF MARIE ANTOINETTE
WILL TAKE PLACE
MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2;
FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.
Admission as usual.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY AND CONCERT
Of the North Baptist Church Sunday-school, will be repeated, by request, THIS EVENING in the church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts. Persons holding tickets from Dec. 19, and unable to gain admittance, can gain entrance to this. Doors open at 6¾; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock; tickets 20 cents, to be had at the door.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office of the hall during the day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 937 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ELOCUTION.—AN ACTRESS HAVING AT-tained the highest rank in her profession, instructs in every style of reading or acting; terms $1 50 per hour, in advance; her references are among the most respectable and highly-cultured in this City. Address for four weeks C. M. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

CLASS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—Those who desire to make Phrenology a profession, and those who would learn to judge readily and correctly of their fellow-men, may receive thorough instruction at the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Class commences Jan. 6.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED and unmarried gentleman to teach English branches and mathematics in a boys' boarding-school near the City.
To a professional teacher a liberal salary will be given. Inquire at the Astor House for CLARK FOSTER, on FRIDAY, the 27th, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE of District School No. 2, Flatlands, L. I. Apply at the house of STEPHEN L. VANDEVEER, New-Lotts, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 1 to 4 o'clock, Dec. 30 and 31. Take the Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars to the Hunterfly road.

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Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begin 7¾.
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LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1867
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
THE BEST AND ONLY BALLET IN AMERICA.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE CHILD VIVANDIERE.
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LAST GRAND MATINEE BUT ONE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
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Last time this season of Massinger's fine old play,
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Characters by Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. B. POLK, G. F. BROWNE, J. W. LEONARD, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss C. CARMAN, and others.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
will be produced, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects and a great cast, a dramatization of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
Principal characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY BARRETT, and Miss MARY SCOTT.
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Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
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POPULAR NOVEL, ENTITLED
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OR,
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Produced with
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SATURDAY MATINEE, MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
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A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

How the Day was Observed Here and Elsewhere.

Public Demonstrations and Domestic Enjoyments—The Churches and the Charitable Institutions—The Prisons, the Workhouses and the Theatres.

Christmas, the Sabbath of the Year, which every one remembers to keep it wholly, had its usual varied observances yesterday in this cosmopolite City. The coming together of many people from all parts of the world to this centre,—destined in time, we trust, to be the head-centre,—of commerce, has grafted many strange and diverse customs upon the old St. Nicholas tree. Thus it happens that while many in our midst still cling tenaciously to the good old habits of their Dutch and English ancestors, yet others, some of whom have come from lands without a Christmas, seem to regard the day as a sort of German Sunday with its churches and theatres and drinking-places standing open side by side. These consider the day *par excellence the* opportunity incontinently to exercise what many foreigners, unused to liberty at home, deem the great American privilege of getting drunk with impunity on the most inappropriate occasions. Are not those who thus on every holiday insist, assuredly much to their own detriment, in "making beasts of themselves" amenable to the law against cruelty to animals? Will not Mr. BERGH, or some other burgher, take the matter in hand? To such an alarming pass have things come in this regard that many children, even, in this City, on Christmas Day, regularly take their horns before breakfast. Early yesterday morning, this growing evil aroused the entire community, and between the juveniles and the adults some heavy blows were exchanged; but so many and so varied were the excitements of the day that this one was allowed to expend itself in sound and fury, signifying nothing, and was to a great extent forgotten ere nightfall.

Seriously, the holiday was passed much as in former years. Some went to church in the morning and some did not. Many seized the opportunity of presenting tangible tokens of love to those whom they delighted thus to make happy. Many sugared o'er the petty malignities of a twelvemonth with one day's giving of candies and saying of sweet things. For those among us who have pleasant homes, there was "no place like home;" and the day for the most part was spent there. For those whose homes are not happy ones, there was no place like home, and they were glad of it, and spent the day elsewhere. Homeless bachelors were all day with homeless bachelors gregarious at the clubs or at the quarters of homeless bachelors. At the charitable institutions dinners were dispensed to many poor diners, to whom such dining, like Christmas itself, comes but once a year. And there were many poor ones in our midst shivering in garrets, huddled in hovels and penned up in tenement-houses, to whose sorrows and sufferings the Christmas Sun of '67 brought no healing. The entirely destitute are sought out and taken by the hand by the good people of the Charitable Societies, while the barely sheltered, barely fed, and, in every sense, barely clothed, who manage to eke out a subsistence without becoming a public burden, are often left to learn by dire experience that it is, under some circumstances, even better in some respects, to be an object of public charity than one of universal indifference. To such as these Christmas is like any other day, and any other day but a bundle of hours of ill-requited toil fagotted together to supply the scanty fuel of their lives. How many of the more fortunate ones in the midst of the contemplation of their own beaming Christmas happiness, yesterday, thought of leaving all and bearing a Christmas offering to one of the least of these? Don't all speak at once.

The streets, during the latter part of the day especially, were full of people. They were also full of mud. Up-town their condition was only so-so, and down-town it was not nearly so much so. But that made no sort of difference. The people were bound to make the most of their holiday. Broadway was not No Thoroughfare; on the contrary quite the reverse. It was thronged. So were the churches and the theatres and the other places of "refreshment," and the skating ponds—morning, noon and night. And thus the people enjoyed themselves generally, and what was done particularly is more fully set forth below.

The Churches.

In all the Protestant Episcopal Churches large and devout congregations assembled to hear once more repeated to them "the glad tidings of great joy," and to join in thanksgiving for the crowning mercy bestowed on mankind nearly 2,000 years ago. The bright and pleasant weather doubtless contributed in some measure to this large attendance at the various places of worship, though there are few members of the Protestant Episcopal Church that will not brave even a Winter storm to attend Divine service on the anniversary of the great Christian festival.

Of the decorations of the most prominent places of Protestant worship a description has already been given in the TIMES.

At Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity Chapel the music selected for the occasion was finely performed. At St. Paul's the services commenced at 10 o'clock with a Christmas carol by the children of the Sabbath-school. Then followed the regular services, commencing with an organ voluntary. The following selections were also performed: "The Glory of the Lord," from HANDEL's Messiah; *Avison; Venite*, chant; *Psalter*, 19th, 45th and 85th; *Te Deum*, treble chant; *Benedictus Credo*, Psalm; Hymn 46; Offertory selections, *Presagion* and *Sanctus*; Hymn 47, *Gloria in Excelsis*. Mr. M. K. ERBEN officiated as organist, and the vocal music was given by Mrs. LANDER, Mrs. ALDEN and Messrs. HOFFMAN and REEVES.

At the Church of the Holy Apostels a full Cathedral service was solemnized. The music comprised an anthem by Goss, the first chorus from HANDEL's Messiah, and C. KING's service in F. Messrs. WILKINSON, MAXWELL, ROCKWOOD and others gave the solos. Mr. C. F. FISHER officiated as organist and choir master.

The following music was performed at St. Thomas': *Venite*, THURLE; *Gloria*, THOMAS; *Te Deum*, LAMBILLOTTE; *Jubilate*, WOOD; and "Hark the Herald Angels Sing."

At the Church of Santiago De Cuba, the service was performed in Spanish. An entire musical service composed expressly for the occasion, by Señor SALCEDO, was performed by Mme. CORINNE, Misses M. and H. TOTTEN, Señors T. GARCIA and MARTINEZ. M. THOMAFELLI presided at the organ.

At the Church of the Annunciation the music consisted of the hymn "Shout the Glad Tidings," the *Te Deum* and the anthem "Behold, Behold." The choir comprised about 50 voices. Mr. JEROME HOPKINS officiated as organist and director.

The Ritualistic Church of St. Albans was well attended. Of the decorations of the edifice a description has already been given. "The First Eucharistic Service," as it is termed, was solemnized at midnight of Tuesday. The music was given by a full choir, with a grand organ accompaniment. The selections comprised the processional *Adeste Fideles* and the anthem "Oh! Sing Unto the Lord," with the *Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus* and *Gloria*. The anthem "Behold! I Bring You Glad Tidings," the Hallelujah, *Benedictus, Agnus Dei* and *Nunc Dimitis* were also given. The morning services commenced at 10 and were solemnized with the most imposing ceremonies. Before the splendidly decorated altar, priests in vestments heavy with gold and embroidery, stood while the sacred music swelled through the edifice, and the incense ascended in clouds and spread among the worshippers. In the evening a vesper service was performed, at which the ceremonies were much the same as those already described. Rev. Mr. MORRILL officiated.

The great feature of the ritualistic Church of the Annunciation was the music by the celebrated Orpheon Boy Choir, in the chancel, and the new "Echo Choir" of mixed voices up stairs, by which all the gradations of vocal *timbre* are obtained, thus avoiding the monotony so prevalent in church music.

Each returning anniversary of the advent of the Saviour of Mankind upon earth is celebrated by the Catholic Church in this, as in other countries where its religion prevails, with a grandeur and magnificence of ceremony scarcely equaled, and certainly not excelled, by that of any other denomination of the Christian faith.

Heretofore it has been the custom to open the churches on Christmas Eve, when what was known as "Midnight Mass" was said with all the peculiar forms of service connected therewith. This year, in obedience to the interdiction of the Archbishop, the celebration of this mass did not take place, except in the churches belonging to the different orders of the Dominicans, Paulists and others.

Ward's Island.

Yesterday was indeed a *fete* day among the poor emigrants and children of emigrants on Ward's Island. Never at any previous Christmas time were there so many inmates of the charitable institutions in charge of the Board of Emigration. The number to-day upon Ward's Island is twenty-two hundred; last year at this time it was but little over one-half that number. The early inclemency of the Winter and the depressed state of trade have forced many hundreds of these stalwart men and healthy women, willing enough to work if they could get it, to seek the ready aid of the Commissioners. All that could be done to make these people happy yesterday, and that without the painful show of charity, was done for them. Christmas plenty reigned everywhere among young and old. A dinner was served, one item of which will convey an idea of the stupendous whole, and suggest the query, "But where in the world did the great sum go to?" and that item is a *fricassee*, for which slaughter had been done on over four hundred feathered bipeds, turkeys, geese and chickens.

But the great event of the day had its scene laid in the schoolroom. There three hundred and fifty little ones were gathered, some of them orphans quite, many with one parent only, the others left by poor fathers and mothers who struggle hard to obtain their own subsistence, and hope with this temporary relief from the support of their children to be able to weather it through the Winter, and make a nest somewhere for their little ones in Spring. At ten o'clock, on the arrival of Commissioner LOUTRELLE and Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agents of the Board, the schoolroom doors were thrown open and the noisy tide of children filled the place, and flooded it all over with the sunshine of their happy looks; for in the centre of the room, from floor to ceiling, stood a mighty Christmas tree, groaning beneath its fruit of toys, and upon long tables lay piles of toy books, and in huge baskets lay, all unconscious of the joy they were about to give, a silent multitude of dolls. The programme of exercises was a brief one, and will commend itself to all good people who prefer to let poor little children embrace their joys early in the morning, and hug them all day long, to hearing their own voices, however eloquent, make speeches that are listened to with the pangs of Tantalus.

There was a Christmas Carol in which all present joined, and then there was a riot. The Tarquins or the fiery Huns never made such havoc in so short a time, as did that untrained soldiery yesterday upon the contents of those baskets; upon the illuminated literature, tin horses and wooden wagons that were piled upon those tables, and upon the strange productions of that mighty cedar that scented all the room. It was all over in ten minutes; babies were carried off by babies, tin horses and tin horns by ambitious four-year-olds; the books by the elder ones. The joyous faces everywhere as they moved about the building, told the story of little hearts so easily made content. There was an object of much interest in the schoolroom which deserves especial notice. This was a model in pasteboard of the village of Bethlehem, showing in the foreground the scene of the Nativity. The mother with the child in the manger, the star shining bright above, the shepherds kneeling in adoration, the coming of the Magi, and many other figures made with rude but suggestive skill, went to make up a pleasing and appropriate illustration of the story of the day. This model was constructed for the children by a poor fellow named FLORER BERNERD, who had just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever which had kept him in the hospital for three weeks.

The Howard Mission.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, always presents an animating scene to visitors. Yesterday was, at this particular point, a "Merry Christmas," indeed. The ample space provided in the new chapel enabled Mr. VAN METER to accommodate a large number of friends, although not so many as on Thanksgiving Day. The children looked cheerful; they were neatly and comfortably clad, and, although not placed under any restraint, behaved themselves with a decorum which won for them many new and strong friends. The Christmas tree was the loftiest in the City; it was placed in front of the arch on the platform, and was loaded with toys, the branches being occasionally decked with miniature flags. It was brought from the grounds of Dr. WARD, at Newark. In front sat Mr. HOWE, the venerable President of the Mission, who, with his silvery hair and ruddy face, looked like Cris Kringle himself dropped in to hear the Hallelujah chorus.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the children filed out of their seats in the chapel in sections, and took dinner in the lower school-room, which, for the day, was devoted to the interests of turkey. Many a young one was at the table eating a hearty Christmas dinner who, last year at the same time, was surrounded with filth, wretchedness, drunkenness and starvation, and such considerations as this were well calculated to stir up the gratitude of the spectators of yesterday's scene for the happy results continually being brought about by the persevering operations of Mr. VAN METER and his corps of indefatigable assistants. At 12 o'clock, or shortly after, the "Hallelujah Chorus" was performed by the children in a manner highly creditable, and with a spirit and regard for harmony that would have won laurels for the performances of more mature persons under more favorable circumstances.

The Five Points Charities—The "Mission" and the "House of Industry."

The children of the "Ladies' Five Points Mission" and of the "Five Points House of Industry" had their usual Christmas Festival, under the auspices of the managers of those excellent institutions. Both of these charities are in a thriving condition, and every year adds to the number of little outcasts who are gathered within their walls and saved from a career of vice and degradation.

The children of the Ladies' Mission assembled to the number of nearly sixteen hundred yesterday morning in the comfortable building on the site of the "Old Brewery," and spent an hour and a half in singing exercises, for the gratification of the friends and patrons of the institution, who were present in large numbers. Mrs. WM. B. STREDMORE, the Treasurer of the Mission, addressed the little boys and girls in a happy manner, and gave them most excellent motherly and Christian counsel. They were also addressed by the Superintendent of the Mission, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER. At the close of the exercises Christmas books were distributed among the elder ones, and as they passed out of the schoolroom each boy and girl was presented with a good-sized paper of candies and a couple of apples. No regular dinner was given at the Mission yesterday, the youngsters being fully satisfied with the bountiful feast that was furnished them at this institution on Thanksgiving day. The regular attendance upon the Mission School at present averages 475.

At the Five Points House of Industry the Christmas Festival opened at 11 o'clock A. M., in the large schoolroom, where the inmates of the Institution, numbering at present about 450 boys and girls, assembled and for an hour or more delighted a large audience of ladies and gentlemen with exercising in singing, recitations, &c. Among the audience was Gen. ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, who was introduced to the children by the Superintendent, Mr. HALLIDAY, and made them a short speech. At intervals during the exercises the children were addressed by Mr. IRA CHACE, (who presented on behalf of the pupils an elegantly bound Bible to the Superintendent,) and by Mr. JNO. E. PARSON. The schoolroom was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottos, and in the centre was a large Christmas tree, filled with presents, but hidden from view by a large American flag. After the exercises the children, with their teacher and many of the patrons of the Institution, descended to the spacious dining hall in the basement, where they found the tables spread with turkeys, chickens, pies, fruit, confectionery and everything that goes to make up a generous Christmas dinner. Having feasted themselves to their heart's content the little juveniles returned to the schoolroom, where they gave more exercises in singing, after which the Christmas tree was unveiled and the presents distributed among them.

The Working Women's Home.

This institution, located at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., although having been in operation not quite three months, has already established itself in the public favor. The building used as the institute was originally erected for the accommodation of families, on the tenement principle, but, it having occurred to the trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, to establish a boarding-house for working women, where they might enjoy, consistently with their limited earnings, the comfort and security of a well ordered home, and the influence of Christian friendship, the building was purchased, remodeled and opened to public inspection. The building, with six lots of ground, cost $100,000. The cost of alterations and fixtures amounted to an additional sum of $40,000. The entire structure is fire-proof. It has six stories, and the same number of main halls and galleries, named respectively, Cooper Hall, Aspinwall Gallery, Brown, Lenox, Wolfe and Spencer Galleries, in remembrance of some of the earliest and most munificent contributors to the enterprise.

The Workingwomen's Home is not a charitable, but a business establishment, differing from others only in disinterestedness of motive. The price of board and washing is $3 25 per week, and it is the design of the Trustees to make this sum yield a moderate, living profit, with interest on the investment, but no margin for unpaid board bills, and to have every week's board paid in advance. Thus far nearly one hundred and fifty persons have been received as boarders. About one hundred are constantly in the house, and of those that have left it is believed not one has done so from any dissatisfaction. Some have gone from the City to secure employment, and others have changed employments in the City, making a change in their home necessary. The house is not yet paying expenses. Could double the number of boarders be had this desirable end would be attained. There are now boarding in the house book-folders, hoop-skirt makers, cloak-makers, artists, students, &c. Each applicant is required to give references as to character. The Superintendent of the Home is S. B. HALLIDAY, and the Matron, Mrs. HANNAH L. PORTER. The Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, and, judging from the interest which they manifest in this enterprise, there can be no doubt of continued success. Many a young lady who feels able to pay but a moderate sum per week for board will, doubtless, ere the close of Winter, avail herself of the accommodation and privileges to be obtained at the Workingwomen's Home.

The Children's Aid Society.

This is among the most useful benevolent institutions in the city. Among its officers are men who have long been known in this vicinity as self-sacrificing, industrious workers in the cause of suffering humanity. Such institutions as the Newsboys Lodging House, at No. 128 Fulton-street, the Lodging House in West Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue, the Eleventh Ward Lodging House at No. 276 East Eleventh-street, the Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 Canal-street, the Child's Home, which has been opened recently, and sixteen industrial schools located at proper points throughout the City, are the result of this great and growing benevolent organization. In the Industrial Schools alone, the aggregate number of poor boys and girls who are daily instructed, and to some extent fed, is over 2,000. The number in the Newsboys' Lodging House in Fulton-street, who are daily fed, sheltered and otherwise aided, is over 200. The Lodging House for Girls, in Canal-street, has about 60; in the Children's Home are nearly the same number; in the Lodging-house in West Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue, about one hundred; and in the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, in East Eleventh-street, the number is about sixty.

At these several places a plentiful repast was furnished yesterday, and hundreds even who have never had any connection with the institution were supplied with good dinners. The appeal which was made through the Press (by the President, WM. A. BOOTH; the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, and the Secretary, C. L. BRACE,) had in a measure the good effect intended. The wealth and benevolence of New-York City was manifested yesterday in the heavily-laden tables, which were spread at the several places named, and none went away without having had a good and substantial dinner. During Tuesday evening and the fore part of yesterday many ladies from Fifth, Madison, Lexington and other avenues, caused to be delivered baskets of food and bundles of clothing for the poor children attached to the several divisions of the Children's Aid Society.

The dinner which was given late in the day to the two hundred newsboys at No. 128 Fulton-street was was truly a fine affair, and we venture the remark that could the donors of the edibles and "fixings" have peeped in on the interesting group as the boys surrounded the table last evening, their hearts would have been gladdened, and they would have said, "Thank God, we have been able to contribute, even a little, to the joy and gladness which now lightens the hearts of these boys." But eatables were not the only thing contributed. Numerous garments, many pairs of shoes and boots, caps and comforters, and other similar articles were contributed. What is better than all, some persons had the power and the will to contribute the sum of $20 requisite for securing a home in the country for one of these parentless and homeless boys. Ah! that is so much better than a dinner, a coat, or cap, or a pair of skates. Heaven bless the man or woman, who, on this Christmas Day, has furnished enough of this world's goods to enable one fatherless boy in this great City to find a home in the country beyond the influences and temptations to which he must be subjected so long as he remains here.

The Tombs.

By the courtesy of Mr. MARK FINLEY, the clerk of the Tombs, we were enabled to take a walk through the several prisons, yesterday, though no visitors are admitted on holidays. Entering the boys' prison a group of boys was found gathered round the stove. One had been locked up for stealing shoes, and another for stealing soutags. Both were free to confess that they had committed these thefts, though they seemed indifferent to the prospect of spending their boyish days in the House of Refuge. THOMAS QUINPLAN had been arrested by a Policeman on a charge of stealing newspapers. He said a boy had given him some papers to hold for a minute, and so eluded arrest for himself. The poor boy seemed utterly cast-down at his fate, and said his friends knew nothing of his arrest. This was accounted for by the fact that THOMAS could not give his residence when arrested. He has an aunt residing at No. 126 Cherry-street. JOHN JOHNSON, a bright and intelligent boy of twelve years, was in custody for stealing toys, and while he hung his head at the confession of guilt, he seemed quite anxious that his parents at No. 328 Eighth-avenue, should be informed of his arrest.

Passing into the "ten-day house," we found a score of wretched women, all recovering from the effects of the debauch which had caused their incarceration. They noisily saluted Mr. FINLEY on his entrance, and one or two of the boldest wished him a "Merry Christmas," adding that they expected a bottle of whisky as a Christmas-box. The visitor came in for his share of quaint badinage, and a hasty escape was made in consequence. Up stairs the cells were nearly all empty, and the tier-woman (herself a prisoner for six months) gleefully exhibited a faded book she had received as a present.

MARGARET WALSH, who has been sentenced to the State Prison for life on a conviction of having killed the Policeman MCCHESNEY, was found in her cell seemingly resigned to her fate. The Clerk wished her a merry Christmas, for which she wearily thanked him. Mr. FINLEY remarked that she had received a long sentence, but he assured her that she would find herself very comfortable "up there." MARGARET hoped so in a tone of utter despair. While she was quietly reading her morning paper a woman just arrested was crying bitterly, and refused to be comforted until MARGARET called her in and reasoned with her.

In the male prison the prisoners lounged about the corridors and tiers, paying visits and enjoying the few comforts placed at their command. The only noticeable prisoner here is MAURICE LONERGAN, who was tried in June, and found guilty of murdering his wife, DELIA, in March last, and who was sentenced to be executed on the 9th of August. He is now awaiting a new trial. Yesterday the Commissioners provided a Christmas dinner in the shape of a huge chicken fricassee. About 150 chickens, sixty pounds of salt pork, three barrels of potatoes and the necessary quota of celery, beets and carrots was used in the preparation of this gigantic dinner, for 300 persons, and on its being served out, at 1 o'clock, the recipients seemed pleased at the change.

The prisoners confined in the Essex Market, Jefferson Market and Yorkville Prisons were also provided with a similar dinner.

Randall's and Blackwell's Islands.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction visited Randall's Island yesterday and delivered the usual addresses. The children went through with credit the long programme laid out for them, made up in the customary fashion of hymns, dialogues and the recitation of poems.

At 1 o'clock the children were feasted with turkeys, chickens and pudding for dinner. During the day they received candles and cakes, provided by the Board. The balance of the day, which was not much, the children were allowed to employ themselves as they thought best, closing with innocent amusements in each department in the evening.

At Blackwell's Island a good dinner was provided for all at the Penitentiary, the Work-house and the Alms-house.

Ladies' Union Relief Association.

There are many Union soldiers residing in this City who are suffering from want, and their families with them. The Ladies' Union Relief Association is endeavoring to have the promise made to them during the war, redeemed on the part of the American people, and finds the effort truly an "up-hill" work. The one hundred and ninety-four families which this Association has at present under its ægis, were yesterday enabled to enjoy a good Christmas dinner. Those loyal persons who feel disposed to aid the volunteers who fought for the country in its dark days, can do so by sending to Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY.

Home for the Friendless.

The ladies of the Female Guardian Society took time by the forelock, and distributed the Christmas tree presents to their children at the Home for the Friendless on Tuesday evening. The young people were very happy over them, and many of them for the first time in their lives realized what it was to enjoy Christmas. Yesterday the Home for the Friendless stood like an old time friend which had, like St. Christopher, helped many a one to better times—it was all serene.

The Colored Home.

The inmates of the Colored Home, on Sixty-fifth-street, near East River, yesterday had a "Merry Christmas." They had a Christmas tree, an abundance of turkey, and presents appropriate and useful. No happier family party sat down to dinner yesterday.

Other Institutions.

There were Christmas festivities at most of the other charitable institutions, partaking more or less of the same character, but without any extraordinary movement on the part of visitors or friends. Altogether, the Christmas dinner was enjoyed by thousands of persons, who, but for the friendly aid of Christian and benevolent persons, might have been compelled to pass the day by cheerless firesides.

Target Companies and "Fantasticals."

The day was not as prolific as usual in processions and out-door sports. The target companies paraded to some extent, and chief among them was the recently organized Mansfield Battalion, which, with some three hundred muskets, under command of Major PETER BOWES, after marching through the principal streets proceeded to Landmann's Park, where the day was spent in festivity. The Gardner Guards, of the Sixteenth Ward, also paraded in strong force. During the morning a sensation was created in East Broadway by the appearance of a company of fifty boys, all young enough to claim the strict attention of nurses, but who nevertheless marched valiantly through the muddy street dressed in the established target uniform, with a feeble voiced drum and a feebler voiced boy at the head, each boy in the ranks carrying a good sized wooden musket, while in the rear a very small youth was staggering along under the weight of a very large target. The boys were playing at target excursion, and went through it more creditably than the children of larger growth generally do, for they went home sober and without bruised faces.

Much merriment was created by squads of those grotesquely-attired individuals denominated "Fantasticals," whose coming was in one case thus announced by a ragged street urchin: "Tommy, 'ere comes them Ragamuffins." During the morning a company of these paraded the chief thoroughfares mounted on every style of beast except the well conditioned, wearing every sort of mask except the pleasant visaged, and dressed in all styles of habiliments except those usually met upon the streets. This company of course created a sensation, and wondering boys followed them for blocks, while men and women gathered on the sidewalks to see them pass.

Later in the day the "Original Hounds," under the command of Capt. DALBY, and parading what they called "60 muskets," afforded amusement for the town. This was a burlesque target company, and was admirably equipped. They marched on foot. Some had pop-guns, while others labored under the weight of huge sticks of timber, roughly hewn into the shape of guns. There was every variety of dress except such as we see every day upon the streets; there was the old Continental, the traditional Irish, the conventional Yankee, and it seemed that various old theatrical wardrobes had been rifled and their contents displayed upon the remaining members of the troupe. The hats, however, were the great features of the "Hounds"—features that forced themselves on observation, they were so huge and so misshapen.

The "Fantasticals" kept up the fun until long after nightfall, appearing more absurd than before when seen by the dim light of parti-colored lanterns which they carried. Not the least pleasant music of Christmas day was the hearty laughter that rung through the streets at their appearance.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The people of Brooklyn celebrated Christmas with the usual enthusiasm and earnestness. All day long on Tuesday the streets were full of people ransacking stores and shops for suitable presents. Disguise the fact as we may, people felt much poorer this Christmas than for several years past, and so the money at command was much more carefully expended than formerly. Storekeepers found the public less persistent in thrusting greenbacks on them than formerly, and in almost every store were many who looked, and looked ere they could bring their desires to accommodate their pockets or decide that their pockets could accommodate their desires. But almost everybody found something to buy—the boy with his single dollar, which seemed to him unlimited wealth as he proudly ordered his purchases; the hale and hearty and good-natured *paterfamilias*, with his fat pocket-book being rapidly made leaner; the noisy, talking, demonstrative purchaser, and the quiet, observing one, who found what he wanted, paid for it and quietly left. It was nearly midnight, however, when the last purchase was made, and bundles were no more to be seen in the streets.

The first sound on Christmas morning was the toot of the horns afflicting the quiet of early day, and causing many a half-uttered exclamation from drowsy sleepers. Then came the general exclamations of surprise and joy in almost every house as stockings were inspected and found filled and running over with gifts from good old Santa Claus. The little snow remaining in decent condition was soon put to use by new sleds and joyous children, while new skates were tried with no unnecessary delay, and dolls were treated to an airing with proud satisfaction. From five in the morning until late in the afternoon many churches were occupied—churches dressed and decorated with evergreens, festooned and looped, fashioned into wreaths and stars, into mottos and inscriptions, while in many of the Catholic churches there were rich and elegant flowers.

The principal public celebrations during the day were in the Sunday-schools. Trees large and small had been taking to themselves legs all day Monday and Tuesday, and with unusual sense had taken up their abodes in churches and Sunday-school rooms. Here many good people assembled with ornaments and tapers, and presents, which were placed upon the trees. At the Mission schools were the expressions of joy and delight especially strong when the Christmas tree, in all its luminous beauty, was displayed. Then, when the presents of books and skates, and knives and dolls, of work-boxes and fancy-boxes, of useful articles as well as candies, and oranges, and cakes were taken from the trees and bestowed, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. And among the children of the church and schools the manifestations of joy and pleasure were hardly less enthusiastic. Of course there were presents from churches to pastors, from classes to teachers, from schools to Superintendents, and from friend to friend. Pleasurable anticipations of surprises, of the appreciation of those to whom presents were made, of expressions of regard and affection were realized, and who shall say that anticipation exceeded realization? One of the most pleasing incidents of the day was the collections made at the Episcopalian Catholic Churches for the benefit of orphan children and similar beneficent purposes.

At many of the schools addresses were made concerning the antiquity of the celebration, the event of which the day was the anniversary, and the great significance of it; how it had been observed at least seventeen hundred and thirty years, how the 25th of December came to be the recognized anniversary of the birth of Christ, and how entire christendom now observes it.

In the latter part of the day the principal stores were all closed, most of the churches were deserted, and family gatherings were enjoyed with Christmas dinners and rejoicings. In the evening there were several balls, many private parties and sociables. And so Brooklyn, the city of churches and charities, Puritanic and New-England in so many of its characteristics, observed Christmas. To be sure, the old, straight-laced, born-and-bred-in-the-bone dislike of Christmas and opposition to it, were still indulged. There were some who made no presents, who saw no joyous gatherings, who spent the day as nearly as possible in the usual manner, and growled at the Romish and "Liturgical" anniversary or celebration "of an event that took place—we don't know when," prophesying all sorts of evils to the people, the destruction of the Christian Sabbath and of Christian institutions. All such derive sympathy and consolation in their uneasy, ill-forboding, grouty and unhappy characters—may they get it. To the vast majority of the community, however, the day was one of great pleasure and enjoyment, of rest and recreation.

The Day in Newark.

The day was celebrated in the various Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches with the usual services, and with music specially adapted to the occasion. The edifices were decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes. The ceremonies at St. Patrick's Cathedral commenced with midnight mass, sung pontifically by the Right Rev. Bishop. The mass was Farmer's mass, with orchestral accompaniment written especially for the choir. Mass was said at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10½ o'clock, which last was again a solemn pontifical mass. In the afternoon there was vespers, and a benediction of the blessed sacrament at 3:30 o'clock. There was also a midnight mass in St. James' Church, the chancel of which was decorated with fresco paintings, and the edifice being illuminated, presented an aspect of unusual beauty. At Grace Church communion was administered at 7 o'clock, and at 10:30 A. M. the service opened with the litany, followed by the anthem of JOHN GOSS, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings." At many of the churches Christmas trees had been provided, from which distributions of presents were made to the Sunday-school scholars.

The Day in Hudson County, N. J.

Judging from the preparations that were going on for several days past, the immense number of the indispensable turkeys moving in all directions, and the throng of people crowding the streets and business places, Christmas Day must have been duly celebrated by nearly the entire portion of the people of Hudson County. Services were held in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, which were decorated in a tasteful and attractive manner. At midnight, Tuesday, solemn high mass was celebrated in St. Peter's and St. Mary's Churches, in Jersey City. In many of the churches Christmas trees were prepared and loaded down with an almost inexhaustible quantity of good things, which were duly appreciated by the Sabbath-school children. At the Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City, a concert and exhibition was given, and the Emory M. E. Sunday-school, of Bergen, gave an entertainment, consisting of singing, speaking, &c. The ladies of St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, also opened a fair at Grand-street Hall, last evening.

Christmas Telegrams.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The negroes were out in force to-day—contrary to the municipal regulations and military orders—with guns, pistols, &c., and in full uniform. No effort was made to suppress the demonstration. In the afternoon several thousand negroes were harangued in incendiary language by Messrs. BARBER, BRAINARD and others—prominent Radicals. Late in the afternoon BARBER and BRAINARD were arrested by the military authorities.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Business has been generally suspended, and nothing has occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day.

The Christmas Audiences.

The rain last night was just half an hour too late to do any hurt to the theatres, and each of them had its real old-fashioned Christmas audience; unusually crowded, good-natured in the crush, full of audible comment on the passing performance, and, though sometimes noisy, never disorderly. The cheerful holiday season was thoroughly exemplified in each, and merrier gatherings have seldom congregated on any festival. In the afternoon the theatres which gave day performances were all well filled too. At Barnum's, where the menagerie was to be seen from early cockcrow, the throng was constant and great. An inquiry at the various box-offices in the evening resulted in the following account of the receipts for the day and night entertainments:

Academy of Music	$1,000 00
(Mlle JANAUSCHEK as *Marianne*.)	
Barnum's Museum	4,321 61
(Pantomime and Menagerie.)	
Banvard's Museum—No report	......
Fifth-avenue Theatre	635 00
("Ye Grand Queen Bess.")	
New-York Circus	2,800 00
New-York Theatre	1,832 25
("Under the Gaslight.")	
Niblo's Garden	2,500 00
("Black Crook.")	
Olympic Theatre	1,825 00
("Midsummer Night's Dream.")	
Steinway Hall	4,100 00
(Oratorio of the "Messiah.")	
San Francisco Minstrels	702 00
Tony Pastor's	1,000 00
Theatre Comique	950 00
Wallack's Theatre	1,735 00
("The Double Gallant.")	
Broadway Theatre—Refused	......
("Lady Audley's Secret.")	

With such a record in sight, there can be no doubt that the managers at least, had a "merry Christmas," and we heartily hope they may have as happy a New-Year.

The three principal places of amusement in Brooklyn—HOOLEY's Opera, the Academy of Music and the Park Theatre—were crowded to excess, and on the whole, the day was observed in such a manner that it is one which will cast its beneficial and delightful influences through the present year and far into the new one.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Advices from China, by the overland mail and telegraph, report that tonnage was scarce at the various Chinese ports, and exchange on England had declined.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76⅞ for the old issue.

(Advertisement.)

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 25.—*In steamship Mississippi, for St. Thomas, Rio, &c.*—V. S. Richardson, Rev. M. Lemington, wife, child and infant; Mrs. Schneider and infant, Juan T. Nevarro, Julio Querado, R. Querado and servant, D. Bentisa, D. Le Bas, Edw. Carsten, Royal Danish Company; A. Savory, H. Cushing, Thomas Dutton, H. Faarbaas and wife, James Kearney and wife, and 200 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 25.—*In Steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Wenlon, Mrs. R. Acock, Mrs. M. Hayes, Miss Durant, Mr. T. Fyske, Hy. Smith, Mr. Walkington, Mrs. Walkington, J. Gumper, W. Jarout, Rev. J. P. Gilmore, F. Hale, Miss M. Hewis, Mr. Mentz, W. Barbour, Mrs. Barbour, Capt. Bailey, Mr. Neville, Mr. Hulse, G. Vaughn, G. Dunn, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Philpot, Mr. Herring, E. Hardt, B. Berry, Mr. Vardes, Mr. Dominick, F. Moore, G. Devy, G. Weles, Mr. Hemming, Geo. Hemming, Jas. Hemming, M. Boyd, Mr. Fergurson, G. W. Smith, M. Deacon, Mr. Bush, Mrs. Bush, Miss Carrie Bush; Miss L. Goodrich, Miss Montague, H. Ford, W. H. Barton, Mr. Hatherway, Mr. Kerwan, Mrs. Stanley, Miss Webb, Miss M. Ford, Miss Lisward, Miss M. Cottans, Col. Ballagh, Mrs. Ballagh, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Banelt, Mrs. Banelt, Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Webb, Mr Rithner, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Raccek, Mr. Conger, Mr. Patts, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Burt, James Jacob, G. Domineck, H. Perkins, Mr. Graham, Miss Egerton.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—P. Millspaugh, N. Sanxey, E. J. Eufer, R. N. Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon sets... 5 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 04 | Gov. Island. 8 53 | Hell Gate...10 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Dec. 11 and Queenstown 12, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. 12th inst., off Bailey Cotton, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool; 5 A. M., Thursday, Dec. 12, off Wine Head, passed several fishing boats.

Steamship Chicago, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Dec. 10, via Queenstown 11, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 12, passed one of the National steamers bound E.; Dec. 14, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 42 38, lon. 61 28, passed bark Fredonia, of Gibraltar, bound E.

Steamship Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana Dec. 19, with fruit to J. Lorillard, Jr. Sld in co. with steamship Bienville, for New-York.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyons, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Dec. 23, twenty miles northeast of Cape Lookout, signaled steamship Huntsville, hence to Savannah.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Mars, Grunley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ravenscrag, (Br.,) of Glasgow, Hamilton, Calcutta Sept. 1, passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 30; crossed the Equator Nov. 17, with mdse. to Chas. Holzappel. Was twenty days west of Bermuda, with westerly gales. Nov. 18, lat. 15 N., lon. 25, spoke Br. ship John Allen, from London for Madras, 21 ds. out. Nov. 21, lat. 7 24 N., lon. 27 51, spoke Br. bark Mary Edge, from North Shields for Bombay, 34 ds. out. Nov. 20, lat. 10 44 N., lon. 28 50, spoke Br. ship Eveline, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 31 ds. out. Dec. 17, lat. 33 20, lon. 56 10, passed schr. Constitution, of New-York, bound E.

Ship Villa Franca, Urquhart, London, Gravesend Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Morgan & Tinker. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Daniel, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Chisholm, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to order. Sld. in co. with brig Julia, for New-York. Dec. 15, off Cape Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. E.; shifted cargo and split sails. Died on board, Dec. 15, Elisha O'Niel, seaman, of Port Meday, N. S.

Bark Presto, from Ardrossan, Nov. 15. Bark Ellen, by pilot-boat J. W. Elwell.

Brig R. Smith, (Br.,) Morris, Matanzas Dec. 2, via Fortress Monroe 22d, with guano to F. Penniston. Dec. 23, experienced a gale from N. W.; carried away foreyard, foretopsail-yard, foresail and split mainsail; shipped a sea which carried away rudder rope and sprung mainmast.

Brig La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with logwood to Camman & Morrison. Had heavy W. and N. W. winds since getting through the Passage; split sails. Left in port brig Haytien and schr. Freeman, ldg. for Boston; brig Althea, ldg. for the Continent, 3 ds.

Schr. Anna Leland, (of Bangor,) Bennett, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to R. P. Buck & Co. Left bark J. G. Paint, for New-York; Br. bark Peri, for Liverpool; brig Percy Hinckley, for New-York, eight days. Had W. gales on the coast; split sails.

Schr. Cornucopia, (Br.,) O'Bryan, Jacmel 20 ds., with coffee and cotton to master.

Schr. R. S. Warren, Pickering, Baltimore for Ellsworth. Is anchored inside Sandy Hook.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Below.

The ship Ville Franca, from London, to Tucker & Morgan, is below.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia and Tarifa, for Liverpool; Great Western, for Liverpool, (from Quarantine.)

Miscellaneous.

The steamship North America, being entirely free from sickness, has come up to the City.

The bark Ermina, Hellon, for Antwerp, is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 25.—The steamship Etna, Capt. Bridgman, from New-York Dec. 14, arrived at this port to-day.

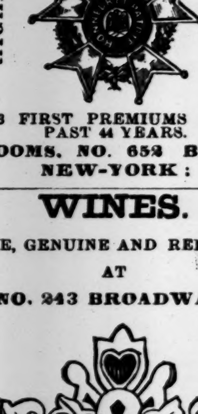
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SMOKING JACKETS, AND OTHER NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, ALL MARKED DOWN.

BEST YORK MILLS SHIRTS THREE DOLLARS EACH.

DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST., BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

CHICKERING & SONS, AMERICAN PIANOS.

PARIS, 1867.



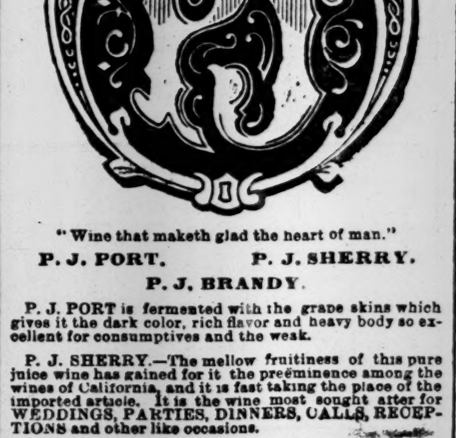
First Grand Prize, THE HIGHEST AWARD. THE LEGION OF HONOR, FOR THE CHICKERING PIANO.

MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK:

WINES.

PURE, GENUINE AND RELIABLE, AT NO. 243 BROADWAY.



"Wine that maketh glad the heart of man."

P. J. PORT. P. J. SHERRY. P. J. BRANDY.

P. J. PORT is fermented with the grape skins which gives it the dark color, rich flavor and heavy body so excellent for consumptives and the weak.

P. J. SHERRY.—The mellow fruitiness of this pure juice wine has gained for it the preëminence among the wines of California, and it is fast taking the place of the imported article. It is the wine most sought after for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, DINNERS, CALLS, RECEPTIONS and other like occasions.

P. J. BRANDY is pure as distilled from the grapes, and is the brand so highly esteemed by the medical profession.

Get the P. J. WINES and BRANDY from the vineyards formerly owned by the old Spanish monk DON PEDRO J**** at Los Angeles, Cal., and be sure of a GENUINE GRAPE JUICE.

LADIES will find the P. J. Wines admirably adapted for the RECEPTION OF THEIR FRIENDS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Assorted cases for the HOLIDAYS sent to any part of New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn free of charge.

The P. J. Wines and Brandy for sale by the case, gallon and bottle by A. SPEER & CO., NO. 243 BROADWAY, (Opposite City Hall Park.)

FOR THE NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY ARE NOW SUPPLYING THEIR CUSTOMERS FROM THE BEST CARGOES OF COFFEE EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, AND THEY HAVE SELECTED SOME OF THE VERY CHOICEST FOR THE NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.

The Company are putting up this Coffee in nice five-pound packages, which they will deliver in any part of the City of New-York, free of charge, on the receipt of $2, or will collect on delivery, if desired.

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